WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,100—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th Nov.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOIST for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd November, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 21st November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	9238	Poydonot	29th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 12th Dec., 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2881	Bohlanz	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
21, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 13th Nov., 1900.

BABY CHAIRS.

Patent, Adjustable, Cane and Wood.

Also Utility Tables, for Hospitals and Sick Rooms

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	30	28	16
With Single Temple	30	24	16
With Cur	30	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	30	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading mer.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER.

FILTRE MALLIE THEORIE PASTEUR PORCELAINE D'AMIENTE.

PORCELAINE d'amiente which is the filtering medium of this filter is far superior to any other, and is absolutely impervious to microbes.

SUITABLE FOR ALL PURPOSES.

ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA.

ESTIMATES GIVEN AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR LARGE SUPPLIES.

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	260	"	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	"	300	"	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	"	285	"	315
Lady's Model BM/C	"	230	"	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody reasing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. Pr.
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
alcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thalping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP TIMBER FOR SALE.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive Tenders, at his office, Victoria Terminus, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1900, upto 1 P.M., (Gun Fire) for the purchase of :—

TWO LOTS OF SCRAP TIMBER

now lying in the Locomotive Works' Yards, Parel, and which can be seen on application.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be Received by the undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 16th day of December, 1900, from 1 to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS, and CLOTHING for the use of the inmates of the Institution for one year from 1st February, 1901.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-0 and 8-30 A.M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1900.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCY COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
should send for the
COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS
issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
AND
Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,60,00,000.

Claims Paid for Over
ONE CRORE
since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Fourth and succeeding insertions.....As. 7 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion.....As. 8 per line
Second do.....,, 4½
Third do.....,, 2½
the Native Languages, double the above.

or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.....,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

DURING MY ABSENCE on leave from Bombay Mr. GIORGIO DeLAYA will act as AGENT for the NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO and RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

F. BALDOVINO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED my OFFICE from APOLLO HOUSE, Apollo Street, to No. 24, MEADOW STREET.

A. STRANDES.

Bombay, 19th November, 1900.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY,
OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U.S.A.

I HAVE THIS DAY resumed full charge of the Company's affairs and accordingly WITHDRAWN the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. G. H. Phillips on the 19th May, 1900.

F. J. PARROTT,
General Manager and Attorney for East.

"Old Secretarial," Bombay, 16th November, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT TO PLY a STEAM FERRY between Bombay and the following places:—
URAN, HOG ISLAND, ULWA, MANDWA, KARANJA, REWAS, AND DHARAMTAR;
for a period of five years.

The terms of the Contract may be seen on calling at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag, or the Collector of Bombay, Customs House.

Tenders will be received so as to reach the Collector upto 30th October, 12 noon.

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 9th November, 1900.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November 1900, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1900;

II. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th, to WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1900, (both days inclusive.)

By order of the Board of Directors,

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1900.

No. 1187.

TENDERS with detailed specifications will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office up to noon of FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1901, for the construction and SUPPLY of TWO WOODEN or COMPOSITE STEAM FERRY BOATS for the Johore Straits. (See Admiralty Chart No. 2169).

Length 90 feet over all
Breadth not less than 17 feet
Maximum draft 7 feet.

The vessels to be of sufficient stability to carry passengers on a shade deck about one half of their length.

To be driven by single or twin screw engines at a speed of 9 1-2 knots on the measured mile. If composite built, the frames and scantlings throughout to be accessible for painting and preservation from corrosion. Ceiling to be dispensed with as far as possible, what ceiling there is to be of hard wood. The outside planking to be of teak of substantial thickness.

If of wood to be built of Java teak or Panaga crooks for frames, &c., with teak planking and hard wood ceiling.

The boats to be sheathed to well above the water line with 18 oz. yellow metal.

Tenderer must state the price—1st with fittings to burn liquid fuel, carrying a sufficient supply to steam about 700 knots—2nd with fittings for burning wood fuel—3rd with fittings which can be altered for burning liquid or wood fuel as found expedient.

The boats must be built for and fitted with towing hooks and other fittings and gear for towing a 40 ton tongkang.

On short mast forward for light and signalling and a teak wood dinghy to be supplied with each vessel.

First Class and Native passenger accommodation to be separate. Space for baggage to be provided below.

Any further information can be obtained from the Master Attendant, Singapore. The Tenders to state the date on which the boats can be completed and delivered in Singapore.

The Government does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Singapore, 22nd October, 1900.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of business negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS
GRANT ROAD BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.
CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON
PROPRIETRESS.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

			Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.		11,53,973
,, ,, ,, Branches...	,,		88,272
Other ,, ...	,,		23,90,450
Government Securities	Dec		19,534
Other authorised ,, ...	,,		2,03,318
Loans	Inc		2,43,775
Bills discounted and purchased ...	,,		10,03,151
Balances with other Banks	Dec		36,252
Cash	Inc		23,99,543

The commercial news regarding the European and American Markets of Friday and Saturday was given in our issue of yesterday, and no intelligence as to the course of those Markets on Monday has come to hand when we go to press.

IMPORTS into and EXPORTS from Bombay to foreign countries on Friday and Saturday:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Silver Coins	8,000	8,47 583
Silver Bullion	7,37,978*	.....

* This does not include Rs. 15,15,000 imported on Government account.

EXCHANGE was very quiet yesterday with a rather easy tendency and the rates remain:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, Francs	169½
30 days' ,, Japan.....	149—148 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai.....	209
,, ,, Hongkong	153
Silver in London	29 11-16
,, in New York.....	64 1-8

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand yesterday afternoon were, on the whole, favourable. Cotton picking has been pretty general in all districts, and small lots of cotton are arriving daily at Agra, Khandgaum, Dhulia, and Julgaon. The Barsi crop is said to be excellent. Food grains, however, are suffering from insufficient rain; rain is also much needed for rabi crops in Dhulia.

The returns of the Foreign Trade of India for the six months from 1st April to 30th September exhibit a heavy decline in the total value of exports and imports as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The value of the imports fell by over 2 1-2 crores, and that of the exports by a little under 6 1-2 crores in all, a drop of nearly nine crores in the six months. In the case of the imports trade this net decline is the resultant of unusually heavy fluctuations. In particular the imports of sugar more than doubled in quantity and nearly doubled in value. If the analysis is pushed still further, we find that the increase was not only in the imports from Mauritius, but in the best sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary against which the legislation of 1899 was directed. There was also a notable increase under metals. In the year preceding the imports of copper had dwindled to insignificance, but the current year has seen a marked recovery, the imports doubling in quantity and price—an unerring indication of improvement in the condition of people. Iron and steel imports which had fallen off in the previous year, owing to the high prices prevailing, also recovered. The value of the imports of gold continued to increase the comparative rise in the six months amounting to over 80 lakhs of rupees. On the other side, the most notable decline in the imports of merchandise took place in cotton piece goods, which show a drop of over two crores of rupees. The explanation is no doubt the lull after two unusually busy years in the Lancashire trade. There was also a fall of about a crore in the value of railway plant and rolling stock. On the whole the fluctuations in the direction of increase and decrease of imports would practically balance so far as merchandise is concerned; the net decline of over 2 1-2 crores is more than accounted for by a drop of some 2 3-4 crores in the imports of silver bullion. Coming to the export trade we find, as was to be expected, that the most marked decline took place in articles of food. The deficient harvest of 1899 was followed by a still worse failure last cold weather, the result being that the exports of wheat in the half-year amounted to less than 1,500 tons. The decline in value under this head is nearly four crores. Similarly the decline in the export of raw cotton, due to the meagreness of the cotton crop, which was a feature of last year's trade, is still further accentuated, the six months showing a comparative fall of over 2 1-2 crores. On the other hand, the consequences of over-production in the Bombay mills, as well as of the paralysis of the China Market, are seen in a decline of more than 2 1-2 crores in the value of the exports of cotton yarn. On the side of increase the most notable features are a rise of about a crore in opium exports and forty lakhs in jute. Finally, as much less silver came into the country, so much less went out, the exports falling roughly from 2 1-2 to 1 1-2 crores.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MARKET yesterday showed a firmer tone; and, owing to the smallness of arrivals, was distinctly firm for new cotton, while a good demand existed on the part of exporters as well as mills, both for old and new cotton. We quote:—

			Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine	Ready ...		185 to 190	Jan.	198
,, F.G.	,, ...		180	,,	188
Broach Fine	,, ...		200		
,, Good	,, ...		190	March,	228

There were sold for shippers—

200	bales	Khandeish	at	Rs. 204
100	,,	,,	,,	203
100	,,	Komptа	,,	220
100	,,	Bengal, Fine	,,	183

While mills took—

100	,,	Akola	at	Rs. 221
100	,,	Nagpur	,,	186
100	,,	Bengal	,,	200
100	,,	Broach	,,	188

400 Sundries at prices from Rs. 215 to Rs. 221

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay:—

	Last Saturday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	22	1,941	7,920
Barsee and Nugur	174	2,964	567
Berar	320	2,782	9,636
Hingnoghat.....	14	91	307
Dholera	2	1,332	19,381
Broach	27	180	1,115
Compta and Dharwar.....	...	5,144	6,943
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals.....	707	8,214	38,384
Sind	...	151	2,108
Persian.....	...	671	163
American.....	...	304	2,162
Egyptian	,,	1,527	847
Other sorts	...	594	793
Total.....	1,266	2,7229	90,769

Summary of Imports of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

	Saturday's Receipts	Total receipts since 1st Jan.1900	Total receipts for same period in 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	606	2,128,436	4,960,833
Linseed	765	704,721	2,046,761
Rapeseed	217	619,097	1,943,579
Gingellyseed	9,018	1,142,525	1,207,381
Poppyseed	651	453,551	581,224
Groundnuts	52	45,863	141,318
Castorseed	477	503,557	876,408
Rice.....	3,596	12,812,336	5,511,019
Myrabollams	786	292,231*	not recorded.

* Since 1st April 1900.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E, Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, has just published a statement showing the quantities of yarn and woven goods spun and produced by the cotton spinning and weaving mills in India during the last five months of the official year—that is from 1st April to 31st August 1900. Summarised, the figures stand as follows:—

Twist (lbs.)

	1898	1899	1900
Bombay	149,458 354	177,552,857	82,216,307
Madras.....	13,293 857	13,547,132	12,238,524
Bengal	18,057,619	17,822,502	4,081,804
N.W. P. & Oudh	12,626,842	14,019,639	9,886,552
Punjab	3,032,520	2,865,932	2,042,481
Central Provinces	8,151,346	9,077,744	7,971,826
Native States.....	4,500,099	5,202,892	3,797,332
Total...	209,780,437	240,158,698	122,854,893

Woven Goods (yards).

	1898	1899	1900
Bombay	117,472 751	120 809,905	98 884,481
Madras	6,440,936	4,820,062	1,190,281
Bengal	.....	54,081	942,550
N. W. P. & Oudh	5,902,754	5,423 262	4,094,480
Punjab.....	984 518	1,067,281	637,480
Central Provinces	7,364,491	7,092,113	3,666,020
Native States.....	4,371 003	3,287,976	2 951,678
Total...	142,530,483	143,071,880	115,371,370

The figures for August alone are as follows:—

	Twist lbs.	Woven Goods (yards.)
Bombay	15 026 083	24,050,629
Madras.....	2,483 604	343,110
Bengal	827,093	.....
N. W. P. & Oudh...	2,220,957	1,674,930
Punjab.....	502 169	52,685
Central Provinces...	1,549,151	1,163,635
Native States	753,865	521,891
Total...	24,375,865	27,200,790

Details of the "Counts" of Yarn spun are also given. For Bombay the figures are:—

August.

	1898	1899	1900
Nos 1 to 10.....	8,111,831	15 091,938	3,619,368
,, 11 ,, 20.....	17,669,993	19,224,416	7,586,222
,, 21 ,, 30	4,637,299	5,301,783	3,915 537
,, 31 ,, 40.....	426,301	395,573	687,289
Above 40.....	12,195	8,110	187,667
Total...	31,217,357	39,976,886	16,026,083

1st April to 31st August

	1898	1899	1900
Nos 1 to 10	40,576,098	67,081,592	21,762,358
,, 11 ,, 20	85,405,587	85,745,626	39,175,206
,, 21 ,, 30	21,304,764	21,544,157	17,828,743
,, 31 ,, 40	2,095,001	2,131,774	2,814,388
Above 40.....	76,900	56,707	635,532
Total...	149,456,334	177,562,857	82,216,367

FOREIGN TRADE OF BURMA, 1899-1900.

The trade of Burma for the year ended March last was on the whole satisfactory, although heavy accumulations of manufactured goods, through over-importation in the two preceding years and high prices of commodities in European markets, reduced, imports below the level of 1898-99. But an excellent paddy crop and a steady exchange were very favourable to trade. The large stock of goods were reduced and the present year has opened with bright prospects. The imports of merchandise were Rx. 5,233,000, and the exports Rx. 10,188,000. The total trade, therefore, if we reckon 15 rupees to the pound, was valued at about £10,280,000. Imports of Government stores were greater, especially under hardware, metals, machinary and railway plant and rolling stock, imported partly from England, but chiefly from America. Of the total foreign trade about 81 per cent. was carried on at Rangoon and 8 per cent. at Moulmein. The trade connected via the Suez Canal has continued to grow, since liners are beginning to fill up with salt and coal, which used to go round the Cape. Trade with France and Germany showed a decline, while that with Belgium advanced. Imports of English coal have diminished on account of increased outward freights and the competition of Bengal coal, while cheap freights from Australia and Japan by vessels bound to Burma ports for rice cargoes led to larger imports from those countries, which competed successfully with Indian coal. Imports of cotton yarn and piece-goods declined, chiefly owing to enhanced prices, but there is a steady demand which promises well for the future. Burma merchants are now keeping stocks of suitable grey-goods and offering easy terms of purchase to dealers, and in this way they are overcoming the competition of the Bombay and Calcutta traders. A pleasing feature of the trade in white goods is the decreasing demand for heavily-sized or filled goods in the up-country markets. In printed goods, constant change in style and pattern is required, and careful attention to the requirements of market would add to the already large trade. A considerable business was done during the year in zephyrs, tweeds, cashmeres, and flannelettes, for which the demand is growing. Germany is competing keenly with England in the cheaper kinds of cutlery and is making some headway against Sheffield in light tools. The demand for beer was steady, but supplies were limited and did not keep face with the demand. Imports of brandy increased, and a large trade was done in champagne and in the cheaper Continental wines. Imports of metals improved generally, though high prices restricted the trade in copper. Some Japanese copper was imported. Iron was in good demand at high prices, especially galvanized and bar iron for building. The market for American petroleum was fairly active and prices were comparatively good, but the low price obtainable for Russian oil, owing to the keen competition of the Burma Oil Company, appears to have rendered this trade unremunerative. Japanese silks have to a great extent supplanted English silks. The demand for Woollen shawls is good and improving, and prospects are distinctly encouraging. As to minor imports, larger supplies of cement came from the United Kingdom and Belgium; purchases of window glass and glassware, chiefly from Belgium increased; and sugar was imported in larger quantities from the United Kingdom and China. Of exports from Burma rice is by far the most important, and constituted last year over 76 per cent. of the total exports. The total quantity exported to foreign countries in 1899-1900 was 1,084,000 tons, while 677,000 tons went to Bombay to satisfy the needs of the famine-stricken districts. Among the European countries which took the largest supplies were the United Kingdom, 208,000 tons, Germany, 247,000 tons; Austria-Hungary 112,000 tons; and Holland, 84 000 tons. Shipments of rice-bran to England for cattle food increased. Teak formed 8 3-4 per cent. of the total exports. The demand for teak in Europe for shipbuilding and railways having improved, dealers were able to maintain the high prices of last year, especially as supplies of teak fit for export to Europe continued scarce at the ports. China and Japan made active demands for raw cotton, its even quality rendering it popular. A small trial shipment of raw cautchouc from Upper Burma and easier prices led to increase consignments to the United Kingdom and America. Of the vessels employed in the foreign trade of Burma over 85 1-2 per cent. of the tonnage was British (including Indian crafts), nearly 5 1-2 per cent. Germam and 4 3-4 per cent. Scandinavian. A service of Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Rangoon began to run in November, 1899.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET continues dull with nothing doing but hand-to-mouth business at the old rates with white Delhi as before at Rs. 4-8.

IN SEEDS also little business is passing.

LINSEED is weaker and a considerable proportion of such business as was passing yesterday consisted in the purchases, to secure profit, by dealers who had sold forward at higher rates. The prices were as follows:—

Linseed Bold (old) ... . Rs. 10-7
,, ,, (new)..... Rs. 8-3-6

RAPESEED was dull at:—

Brown Cawnpore (old) ..... Rs. 7-14
,, ,, (new)..... Rs. 6-8
,, Delhi ,, ... Rs. 6-9
Yellow Cownpore ,, ... Rs. 7
,, Guzerat ,, ... Rs. 7-12

but the quotations were almost nominal as no business was reported.

POPYSEED also is rather dull. Exporters offer at Rs. 8-11 for old orop and Rs. 7-10 for new but sellers hold for an anna more.

CASTORSEED was steady with a well known native firm on the buy. We quote:—

Per Candy.

Castorseed (old) ..... Rs. 33-8
,, (new)..... Rs. 33-0

GINGELLYSEED was dull at the following prices:—

Per Candy.

New 50 per cent. (no stock)..... ..... Rs. 40-8
,, 75 ,, Rs. 8-8 per cwt. or Rs. 42-8
,, 15 ,, Rs. 8-12 ,, or Rs. 43-12

GOVERNMENT PAPER was quiet yesterday, with very little doing. The market opened at Rs. 97 7-16 for Cash and Rs. 97 3-8 for the Settlement and during the latter part of the day declined 1-16, closing at Rs. 97 3 8 for Cash and Rs. 97 5-16 for Settlement of 30th November.

THE SHARE MARKET was extremely quiet and there are no changes to report.

THE FREIGHT MARKET was steady at—

Liverpool, Ready ...16s, April 18s. May, 18s. 6d.
Hull .... 17s. 6d.
Hamburg 15s,
Antwerp ..... 15s.
Durkirk ..... 16s.
Marseilles ..... 15s.

Some business was done for January, at 15s. 6d.; for February, at 16s. 6s.; for March, at 17s. 6d.; and for May, at 18s. 3d.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th November, as compared with the statement of 10th November:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 10. Rs.	Nov. 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00 000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00 000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,00 896	55,54,8 9
Do. do. at Branches	25 00 122	2 ,88,391
Other Deposits.....	5,42,14 102	566,04,552
Post Bills	6,926	8,882
Credits undrawn	18,59,552	20,25,347
	Rs.. 800,12,598	837,82,044
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	79 82,978	79,62,744
Other authorised Securities	19,67 825	17,64,507
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	57,95,238	57,55,187
Loans do. do. do.	2,02,13,322	201,57,097
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,43 23,585	153,26,736
Dead Stock	3,98,576	3,98,576
Stamps and Stationery	18,761	18,753
Bullion	.....	4,22,140
Balances with other Banks	3,01,206	2,64,954
Cash	290,11,807	311,11,350
Rs..	800,12,598	837,82,044

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON NOV. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes 100 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... ..... 103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 65
Bar Silver 29 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The B I S N Co's. steamer Golconda left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Orissa left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Borneo arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The City line steamer City of Lucknow left here for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Marques Bacquehem, from Calcutta to Trieste, at arrived Colombo on the morning of the 19th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s. s. Sydney left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 10 o' m, and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 7 a.m.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	4	2	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	8	3	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee.....	0	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	0	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total.....	13	8	100
Total plague deaths to date.	80,044	66,267	
Same date last year ...	19	12	120

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 16th to 17th November:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar.....	1	1
Vetal.....	1	1
Ganj	0	1
Raviwar.....	1	1
Ganesh	1	1
Sadashiv	1	0
Narayan	2	1
Shanvar	5	5
Bhavani	1	1
Nana	2	3
Raste.....	1	1
Kasba	5	1
Somwar	1	1
Mungalwar	1	1
Bhamburda.....	1	1
Unknown.....	1	0
Total..	25	23

The total mortality was 26.

EUROPEAN KILLED BY A COBRA.

THE chief engineer connected with the Jaffna division of the Northern Railway was bitten by a snake on Saturday night, the 27th ultimo, and expired a few hours later. It seems that Mr. White had been at the kachcheri taking dinner with the Government Agent. On his return to his home on the Beach Road he went to get a basin of water from outside and was bitten on the end of his finger. He tied a string round his finger and thought very little of it. Before going to bed he discarded the string and then went to sleep. A short time after he awoke in great azony and though a physician was sent for nothing could be done to help him and he died about 4 o'clock Sunday morning.—"Morning Star."

The death of Mr. L. F. White from the effect of snake bite has been made the occasion by some of our Colombo contemporaries to misrepresent the Hindu Temples in Jaffna as being the repository of cobras. They say cobras are kept in these Temples and form the object of veneration by the Hindus. We challenge any one to mention one Hindu Temple in the whole of this Peninsula, much less in the Town, where cobras are kept. An unfounded statement like this cannot but be resented by the vast Hindu population of Jaffna, who have as much dread of a cobra as the European Christians have and destroy it the instant it is seen. We earnestly hope that our contemporaries will have the candour and goodness to withdraw the statement which they undoubtedly made in ignorance, now that it is denied by us.

Have our contemporaries ever heard of any death from snake bite in a Hindu Temple? If these temples are infested with cobras, as they say, there would have been frequent deaths on account of them. Or do they believe that the hundreds and thousands of worshippers in Hindu Temples here enjoy perfect immunity from snake bite, although they abound with cobras? If they so believe they cannot reproach the Hindus, if the latter venerate cobras and keep them in their Temples. The truth, however, is as we have already stated, that the Hindus of Jaffna, as any other people, are afraid of poisonous snakes and keep them out of their Temples as they do out of their houses. It is again worthy of remark that the locality where Mr. White was bitten by a snake abounds only with Christian Churches and has no Hindu Temple for a mile or two from his residence.—Jaffna "Hindu Organ."

THE other day, Mr. Will Banham, secretary of the National League of the Blind, and twelve of the men locked out in August by the Committee of the Kensington Institute for the Blind, had an interview with Mr. R. Ellis Cunliffe, the Chairman, and other members of the Committee of Management. After a discussion on the points in dispute, is was agreed, subject to the men signing a disclaimer of all responsibility for an article which appeared in "The Blind Advocate" with regard to the management of the Institute, that the Committee should take into consideration the rates of pay, which are said to be considerably below the trades union rate for London, and certain rules of the Institute to which the men object. One of the rules to which objection is taken reads: "It shall be an act punishable by dismissal for a blind worker to marry a blind person." The League and the men contend that expert opinion is in favour of the view that the issue of such marriages are almost invariably sighted children. If the recommendations of the Institute Committee are accepted, the men will return to work.

THE collegiate church of St. Saviour's, Southwark, where the Chaucer window was unveiled by the Poet Laureate has honoured the memory of several other world-renowned writers. Almost opposite to the beautiful window just placed there is one to Shakespeare, followed by another to Spencer. But a few weeks since a Bunyan window was also completed, and its inscription tells an interesting and unique fact: "The children of the church delighting in the great allegory the 'Pilgrim's Progress' dedicate this window in memory of its pious author, John Bunyan, MDCCCC."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 9-48m., 10-50a. Low water, 3-48m., 3-49a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, a Special Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Neven's Opera and Burlesque Company, 9-35 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire and Busrah, per extra s. s. Assyria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a. m., to-day.

SEAMEN'S REST, PRINCE'S DOCK.—A gramaphone entertainment will be given at the Seamen's Rest to-night, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.—Inspector Walton, of the Bombay Harbour Police, has reported to the Police Commissioner that the dead body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition was found on Sunday, on the rocks of Tank Bunder. It appears to have been buried at sea, an old anchor being attached. The body was disposed of by the order of the coroner.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes under date November 16:—The weather is very unhealthy here, fever being prevalent, and plague cases also occur. The town is somewhat deserted and nearely half of the population has emigrated, and business is very slack. The weather has been cloudy since yesterday and there were flashes of lightning last night. The mortality amounts to 50. Several untenanted houses have been disinfected by the municipal authorities as dead rats have been found.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business:—(1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2). Dr. R. R. Lakhdhir, to be elected and Drs. S. A. Banker, A. S. Paymaster and J. F. D'Mello to be proposed members of the Society. (3). A paper on "Various kinds of Rhinitis," by Dr. H. J. Dadysett who will kindly exhibit some new instruments. (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A WOMAN.—Rajoo, a Hindu girl, aged eleven years, residing in a chawl in the 14th Cammatipura Lane, reports to the police that, on Tuesday last, while she was going to her work at Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, she was accosted by a woman of her acquaintance, named Gujee, who held out to her hopes of a brilliant marriage to a rich man at Poona. Being thus induced she accompanied Gujee to Falkland Road, where she was relieved of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 19. Gujee has disappeared. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I., Marine Battalion, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March ..... Under the Banner of Victory..... Von Blon
Overture..... The King's Lieutenant ..... Titt
Fantasia ..... Favourite Melodies From Old Operas..... Kappey
Song ..... The Flight of Ages ..... Bevan
Selection ..... The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Valse..... Andalusische Liebstraume..... Freideman
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Mohdin Allaudin was charged by Inspector Walker, with kidnapping a Hindu girl and stealing silver bangles, valued at Rs. 10. Bhagu, the mother of the child, deposed that about four days back the girl was playing in the verandah of the house. She was missed but returned home in the evening. The child told her mother that she had been carried to another street by a Mahomedan, who removed her silver bangles and deserted her. A complaint was made to the police, who found and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. There was a similar charge preferred against the accused which being proved an additional month's imprisonment with hard labour was passed upon him.

A RECEPTION DURBAR.—Last Saturday, the members of the Aryan Education Society gave a cordial reception at their school premises in Girgaum to Shrimant Yant Sawhiwe, the Chief of Bhore, and to Shrimant Sirdar Vinchurkar. The school building was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Bhalchandra Kr

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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WARDEN & CO.,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.
A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANI-SHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Pot Office.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J G Sharp, sailed yesterday, for Beypore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J McLean, will sail to day, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Secundra	1675	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
B	Clydesdale	2294	Sharp	Beypore	20-11	M M & Co
F	Sultan	1781	Pablenz	Zanzibar	23-11	A Strandes
M	Balkaarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
N & O	Arabia	4167	Parfit	London	1-12	P & O Co
P & Q	Hochheimer	1810	Snamshe it	Hamburg	23-11	G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	20-11	Shepd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	20-11	Do
Premier	51	Esmail	Mangalore	19-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Persia	2 30	Mitchell	Liverpool	27-11	W& A G &Co
3	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	24-11	W& A G & Co
5	Bengal	757	Barcham	China	21-11	P & O S N Co
8	Trieste	3203	Mitis	Calcutta	20-11	A & S N Co
9	Islanda	3360	Tice	Calcutta	20-11	M M & Co
10	Stanley Hall	2660	Browne	Liverpool	2-12	K N & Co
15	Florida	2059	Chapman	Dunkirk	25-11	M M & Co
16	Boldana	2890	MacChelland	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	Karachi	20-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	R I M S Dalhousie.	Kendall	Shanghai, Oct 27.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Clydesdale s s	Sharp	Beypore.

The steamer Assyria, Captain McLean, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Persia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Nadir, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FROM LONDON.
Egypt s—5 cases soap, S R S Dawood.
Clydesdale s—12 bales paper Nuzerally and Cumroodin ; 104 cases provision M Kooka and Sons ; 220 drums chemicals, Harjee Mooljee and Co.
FROM HULL.
Alecto s—2 cases flavouring essences Phillips and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Westbourn s—35 cases clocks Essoofally Heptoola.
FROM MARSEILLES
D Balduino s—50 cases vermouth and 50 cases claret, H J Rustomjee and Co ; 50 cases claret, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
FROM BORDEAUX.
D Balduino s—175 cases wines H J Rustomjee and Co ; 13 cases liqueurs D Dadabhoy.
FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—51 cases condensed milk ; A Abdool Gaffoor and Co ; 35 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee.
FROM NAPLES.
D Balduino s—11 cases provision, W Thompson and Co.
FROM VENICE.
D Balduino s—5 cases soap, A Mahomedally ; 9 cases soap, A H Abdoolally ; 12 cases soap, A Sarafally.
FROM LEGHORN.
D Balduino s—15 cases still wine and 15 cases claret, A C Collora ; 5 cases provisfon, Rustomjee F Confectioner.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 20th November.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 21st instant at 7 a.m. behind Lord Reay's Statue on the Esplanade.
Dress—Drill Order.
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th November.

1. There will be 40-pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.
2. There will be a parade for Gun Layers at the Town Hall Compound to-day at 6-15 a.m.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next 24th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. No. 3 Sub-division of each Company is detailed for first relief.
4. Major J Crimmin, V C, having returned from leave resumes his duties as Medical Officer of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
C. C. KUNICK, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th November.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga, G I P Railway Station, at 4 p.m. on Saturday next the 24th instant, for a Field Day.
(2) Ten rounds of Blank Ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Mujid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel and Dader Stations. Members travelling from other stations, by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company :—No. 1923 Vol G E Wagentreiber.
3. No. 1912 Vol W K Robinson is transferred from F to D Company from this date.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 20.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

532-00—Thakurdas and Co—Chandbi widow vs Shaik Abdulla bin Shaik Ibrahim and another—Captain and V. Part heard.
477-00—R P Bharucha—Manibai and others vs Shams-ul-Ulma Dorab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana—Madhavji and V.
489-99—In person—Doojubhai Ambaram vs Peerbhoy Moosafa and others.
451-00—Payne G S and M—Purshotamdas Hargovindas and another vs Zalekabai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co for postponment.
652-00—Matubhai J and M—Bapilal Khushalchand vs Bhat Nanabhai Anoopram—Mansukla l D and J.
702-00—Wadia and G—Lalji Sivan and another vs Datoobhoy Jethabhoy—Payne G S and M.
703 00—Wadia and G—Hajee Elias Ally vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdool a—Tyabjee D and Co.
705-00—R P Mehta—Poonamchand Hira and others vs Muljee Govindjee Lohana and others—Smetham B and N.
723-00—Framjee and D—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Marker vs Abdullaly Karimjee.
733-00—M N Saklatwalla—Cassum Noor Mahomed vs Sheriff Dowjee Nanu and M.
747-00—Payne G S and M—Bhima Roopajee vs Radhabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
749-00—Muljee and R—Bhima Roopa and another vs Ramjan bhai Babanbhai and another—Payne G S and M.
750-00—Sorabjee and J—Pirosha Rustomjee Bishaw vs Ardeshir Cursetjee Bhandupwalla—In person.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
32-00—In person—Huriram Mohunjee vs Lalbai widow and another—Shamrao and M.
34-00—In person—Popat Mlopchand vs Heerachand Teckchand and another.
38-00—In person—Mahomed Adam Khatri vs Haroon Haji Essak and others.
Commercial Cause.
487-00—Madhawjee V—Ludha Kesnav vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.
Long Causes
511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.
526-00—N M Cama—Ardesir Nowrojee Thoothi vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee A satar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.
552-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.
426-00—Unwalla and F—Raichand Kevalchand and others vs Manoredas Kevaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.
273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.
184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.
185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Amandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiralal M and M.
165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savantram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.
118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.
397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dama and vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Mehta.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Causes.

408-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David-Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.
Long Causes.
260-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vurdhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.
559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.
68-2362-00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard.
348-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.
708-99—Captain and V—Pundlik Gungadhar Padey vs Luxmibai and others—Shamrao and M. Part heard.
715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.
357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatoorbhooj Rattansey and another—Captain and V.
574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansuklal D and J.
2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAIPUR.

MARRIAGE.

LEAROYD—JACKSON—November 12, at St John's Church, Raipur, C P, Harold Brook, third son of Edwin Learoyd, Huddersfield, Yorks, to Winifred, second daughter of Lieut-Colonel Halkett Jackson, late the 67th Regt.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHILLINGFORD—November 12, in Calcutta, the wife of S J Shillingford, Purneah, of a son.
TWEEDIE—November 8, at Jaipur, Assam, the wife of J W Tweedie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUMMING—HARRISON—November 6, at St Paul's Church Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H G Russell, Claude Percival, eldest son of Richard Sommervills Cumming, of Freston, Ipswich, to Amy Jane, daughter of the late William Henry Harrison, of Oxendon, Northamptonshire.
TYRWHITT—WELLS—November 15, at St Paul's Church, Civil Lines, Agra, by the Rev J P Haythornthwaite, assisted by the Rev C A Mason, Major the Honble Rupert Tyrwhitt, Royal Artillery, to Louise Isabel Frances, eldest daughter of Mr W F Wells, I C S.

DEATHS.

BOULTEEL—November 14, in Calcutta, Dolly, the beloved wife of Edward Boulteel, Esq, of Chandkhira.
HOLE—November 7, at Subong, Cachar, Humphry Aram Hole, eldest son of Rev Robert Hole, North Tawton, Devon, aged 32 years.
SIEVERS—November 12, at the Presidency General Hospital, Carl Sievers aged 33 years.
SHILLINGFORD—November 12, John, the infant son of Mr and Mrs S J Shillingford.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

OUR Representatives in the Persian Gulf were apparently less perturbed by the visit of the Russian gunboat than people were led to suppose, for they have been able to send in their customary Administration Report in good time, and no trace of alarm is to be found in its pages. The visit of that warlike gig is thus recorded : "The only foreign man-of-war that has entered the Gulf during the year has been the Russian river-gunboat Gilyak, which has visited Bunder Abbas, Bushire, Mohammerah, Busrah and Koweit. It is, I believe, the first appearance of a Russian warship in these waters." And, Colonel Meade might have added—had he cared to go into details—its appearance occasioned as much alarm in a certain quarter as if it had been the combined French and Russian fleets. Maskat receives much attention in the report. At the beginning of the year the subsidy of the Sultan had been withheld "in consequence of certain events which had taken place during the previous year" and payment was not renewed until November, The Sultan had been coquetting with France in the little matter of a coal depot, and it was not until he found that his pay was cut for misconduct, that his coffers were empty, that the Sultan recognised the wisdom of keeping on friendly terms with his paymaster. His Highness was badly in want of ready-money to meet urgent calls, so like a wise man he sought to effect an improvement in his relations with the British authorities. When the report was written the negociations between her Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic, with the object of deciding a site for a French coal-shed in Maskat harbour, had not been decided. Another question which has occupied the attention of the Resident is that of the right of certain Maskat dhows to fly the French flag. No definite arrangement has yet been arrived at, though as the report says, it is not unlikely that the flag of the French Republic is used to protect those engaged in the slave trade, as well as in the traffic in arms. The traffic in arms still continues. A considerable importation into Maskat has been noted and the Resident has reason to believe that they are imported thence to Bunder Abbas and other places in Persia as well as Koweit and various other ports on the Arabian side of the Gulf. No way has yet been found to put an end to this traffic, but it is stated that the measures taken two years ago, though not well within the protection of international law, have undoubtedly reduced it to a very great extent. With regard to the Oman-Pirate coast it is recorded that the most important question pending at present is connected with the expulsion of the Persians from Lingah by Sheikh Muhammad and the subsequent recapture of the place by the Darya Begi. It appears that Sheikh Muhammad and his principal adviser effected their escape and took refuge with their Jowasimi kinsmen. The Persian Government declared that a fresh descent on Lingah is contemplated and the British agents were asked to arrange for the surrender of Sheikh Muhammad and his followers, but they were not satisfied that there was any necessity for interference.

A curious case is recorded to have arisen on the Pirate coast in consequence of the discovery of a pearl of great value in one of the pearl banks near Kumasi. The finders sold it and the purchasers, as seems natural, disposed of it, also at a profit. But it appears that important questions of Muhammadan and local commercial law are involved. The Sultan of Maskat and several of the Arab Sheikhs are interested in the matter, which at one time threatened to give rise to serious complications. The dispute is not even yet settled. Concerning El-Nejd no information is forthcoming, but Colonel Meade contemplates dispatching some one to travel in that part of Arabia for the purpose of ascertaining what is going on. Persian Arabistan has been officially visited and Colonel Meade with Sir Mortimer Durand, the Minister at Teheran, interviewed all the leading Bakhtiari chiefs, through whose territory the new trade-route runs, explaining to them the advantages likely to follow its construction. Reference has been made to Teheran on the subject of compensation for the losses sustained by the British Indian subjects during the attacks on Lingah, but no satisfactory settlement has yet been effected. Further disturbances at Lingah are not feared and we are glad to notice with respect to other Gulf ports that special attention is to be paid to Bunder Abbas. Lieutenant Hunt has been appointed Political Assistant and H. M.'s Vice-Consul there. Mr. Hunt received instructions from Bushire as to the establishment of his consulate and proceeded to Bunder Abbas. He is now living there, but, as the report shows, he will probably spend much time in the interior as his consular jurisdiction extends from Bunder Abbas to Yezd and the trade-route will require much attention. From Persian Baluchistan come rumours of an intended revolt against the authority of the Shah, but Colonel Meade doubts if any combination of the Baluchi will be carried out. No captures of slaves were made during the year but four cases of piracy occurred. They were, however, not strictly speaking practical attacks at sea, but were committed by Bedouins and other landsmen when the dhows attacked were stranded.

Over the Persian Gulf Agency generally there has been peace and tranquillity. That is, of course, comparatively speaking, for life is never quite monotonous there. In April, for instance, the Persian Gulf post near Shiraz was attacked and plundered. A month later a party of Tagistanis put up the post, and carried away the parcels but not the letters, the robbers exchanging shots with the mail-guards, each side losing a man. Yet a third attack was made on the post near Shiraz early in November, when a considerable amount of money and supply bills were taken. Forcible resistance to plague preventive measures was offered, but beyond these occurrences the year was not distinguished by any remarkable event. Persia was more fortunate in its rainfall than India and an extremely good harvest was the result. Notwithstanding this, however, the Persian Government still maintains its prohibition of exports, and consequently transfer trade. Until exportation is permitted Colonel Meade points out this year, as he did last, that trade must languish. If prohibitive measures were removed there would be a marked and rapid revival as the condition of the country is undoubtedly fairly prosperous. The abundant harvest this year brought down prices, and as a consequence, crime of all sorts decreased, the roads to the interior being safer than they have been for some time back. No steps have yet been taken to improve the currency in Southern Persia which remains in an unsatisfactory condition. Last year the Imperial Bank of Persia assumed the management of the Bushire Customs, but the Persian Government having repaid the loan made by the Bank, the Customs were afterwards farmed by the Darya Begi, the Governor of Bushire. Now, however, the control of the Customs has been taken under direct management of the Persian Government for whom they are worked by Belgian officials. This change was made in March last and it is stated that Government will not, at first, enhance the rate for native-owned goods, or interfere with vested interests. If these conditions be observed the Resident thinks the new arrangement may turn out satisfactorily and increase the revenue of the Persian Government without exciting much opposition. Trade generally, however, was stationary in the year reported upon. It was an improvement on that of 1898, but the advance was not so great as anticipated. Although the harvest for the year 1899 was much better than those of the last few years, the embargo on the export of grain already referred to proved chiefly detrimental to British firms, as, while natives are able to evade it under one pretext or another, Europeans are absolutely forbidden to buy or even to remove grain from one place in Persia to another.

IT is calculated that during the past official year the famine drove a total of 200,000 persons into Sind from the stricken areas of Marwar, Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, Kalat and Jesalmir. With such a sudden access of population and the prevalent conditions of dearth it is not surprising that crime in the Province showed some increase. Rather is it matter for congratulation that the rise in criminality was not greater than actually took place. The total number of reported offences was 7,962, an increase of 625 over the preceding year, but only 172 cases more than were reported in 1897. There were 1,402 cases in Karachi coming under the Indian Penal Code, a number greater by 227 than that of 1898, but the greatest proportionate rise of lawlessness occurred in the district of Thar and Parkar, where though the number of cases was but 763, the increase of offences under the code amounted to fifty per cent. of the previous year's total. One of the favourite native methods of injuring an enemy is to trump up a false charge against him and of such malicious cases there were 506. The victim, however, rarely replies by prosecuting the false accuser. Only in 81 instances were such cases taken up and in but thirty were convictions obtained. Compensation was, however, awarded to the persons maliciously accused in 141 cases, all but ten of which were in the two districts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur. This divergence of practice, the Commissioner considers, not creditable to the magistracy of the other districts of the Province and altogether he does not regard the figures relating to wilfully false charges with satisfaction. Of true Indian Penal Code cases, which include serious offences against the person and property, there were last year 4,950. Compared with 1898 this represents a rise of 555 and but four more than the average of the two years, 1897-98. The increase over the immediately preceding year was purely the outcome of famine conditions, being confined entirely to serious and minor offences against property. There were 99 murders, an increase of two, but attempts at murder and culpable homicide declined from 39 to 28. There was, however, a serious outbreak of dacoities for which the district of Thar and Parkar was mainly responsible. For these offences the necessity which knows no law was the excuse. According to the District Magistrate the dacoities in the desert were committed with the connivance of some of the leading Thakurs who, moved by the pressure of famine were bold enough to imitate the exploits of bands of raiders who operate in the neighbouring territories of Jodhpur and Cutch. The outbreak was put down by a large body of armed police and the Thakurs and headmen concerned were dealt with according to their deserts. There were 1,240 cases of house-breaking and 2,510 thefts. These latter included cattle thefts and an organised system of camel stealing in the desert which the district magistrate was able to stop.

THAR and Parkar has in a number of ways attained a bad eminence in the police reports. To that district professional crime is restricted. The question of the succession to the gadi of Rohri has recently given prominence to the affairs of the Pir, whose followers are notorious for their lawlessness. Mr. James, the Commissioner, describes them as fanatical, and says that special measures are necessary for the repression of their organised dacoities and other forms of crime. The Criminal Tribes Act has been specially declared applicable to the "Hurs" or "Lurs," as the followers of the Pir are called, and pending the application of the Act these people have only been kept from breaking out by strong additions to the police stationed in the Hur villages of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts. They have, however, found diversion by committing several murders among themselves. One dangerous criminal, whose sentence of death was commuted to transportation, distinguished himself by escaping from the Amarkot Jail. He managed to arm himself and resisting recapture he was shot dead by the police sent after him. Of the police force itself the Commissioner reports that it is efficient. The education of the men is progressing and the force is being gradually recruited from a better class than formerly The present report is the last that Mr. James will submit and he takes the opportunity to compare the results obtained last year with those of a decade since. The figures show that while crime as a whole has declined there has been a large increase in the more serious offences against the person and property. Still, the Commissioner concludes that the efficiency of the police has more than kept pace with the opposing tendencies of greater facility for crime due to "improved communications, greater astuteness of criminals, more frequent employment by criminals of pleaders, and greater technicality in the courts." Probably the chief fact is that the criminal has become cleverer and as between the police and the "budmash" the defence, as in cricket, has still a slight advantage. Regarding the increase of violent crimes, such as murders, robberies and dacoities, the Commissioner admits that the police are unable to cope with them. Murders are mostly due to social or domestic causes, but to check the serious growth of dacoities, which at one time were almost unknown in the Province, Mr. James considers that strong judges and special measures are needed.

SIR WILLIAM NICHOLSON arrives at Simla to-day, where the officiating Adjutant General is expected on the 25th instant. Sir Edmond Elles afterwards accompanies the Commander-in-Chief to witness the manœuvres at Pur. Should Sir Power Palmer not be previously relieved the latter's tour may possibly afterwards be extended to Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Corporation at their meeting, yesterday, appointed Dr. J. A. Turner as Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, at a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned about 600 additional horses for artillery so as to improve the ammunition columns.

THE Bishop of Calcutta is giving a dinner to old Harrovians who may be in Calcutta on Thursday, December 27th, at 8 p.m. He hopes that all old Harrovians will regard themselves as invited, and if they are able to dine with him, will kindly inform his Private Secretary of their acceptance.

DR. STUHLMANN, Director of Agriculture and Surveying in German East Africa, is about to visit India for the purpose of studying the arrangements of the Botanical Gardens in this country.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th October, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 148,306 maunds and Rs. 1,07,023 in the earnings.

THE Bishop of Bombay has obtained sanction from the Government of India to appoint six honorary Canons of Bombay Cathedral in terms of a proposal made by him identical with that submitted by the Metropolitan for the Cathedral of Calcutta. The names of clergymen nominated to honorary Canonries will be announced shortly.

THE latest information regarding the state of plague in the village of Darman in the Gurdaspur district shows that there have been nine deaths out of a population of 1,500. The village has been completely evacuated, and the usual disinfection will now be commenced. No cases have been reported elsewhere in the district. The reported outbreak at the village of Chak Dodu was only a scare, which shows at least that the neighbours of Darman are on the alert to bring any unusual sickness to notice.

THE cholera in the Punjab continues to show a rapid decline, the number of fresh cases for the week ending the 3rd instant having been 54 only. Altogether there have been in the Province, exclusive of the Native States, 45,701 cases with 24,734 deaths. In the Bahawalpur State, where the disease still lingers, there have been 2,526 cases with 1,273 deaths. In British territory a few cases are occurring in the Hissar, Gurgaon, Multan, Rawalpindi, Hazara and Peshawar districts.

THE total earnings of the Bengal-Nagpur Railways for the half-year ending 30th June, 1900, were Rs. 8,164,451, against Rs. 47,53,825 in the corresponding half of 1899, the nett earnings being 54 lakhs against 26 lakhs in the corresponding half. Although a good deal of the increased traffic was due to the movements of food grains to supply the famine-stricken provinces of India, there were also improvements in the general traffic, coal and coke showing increased earnings of Rs. 63,364. The next increase due to food grains was 25 lakhs.

NOTWITHSTANDING the opinion of the American Consul at Calcutta, the "Statesman" writes :—Reuter seems to have been a little premature with his announcement that Mr. Henry Burk had sailed for Calcutta to establish an American bank here. Possibly Mr. Burk is coming here to ascertain whether such a venture is feasible, but the consensus of mercantile opinion appears to be that there is no room for another Exchange Bank in Calcutta just now, and certainly not sufficient direct business with the States to pay an exclusively American Bank.

THE Madras paper in some remarks on the River Cooum says, it is at the present time fully maintaining its reputation as an evil-smelling, foul and disgusting sewer. To those whom business or pleasure summons over the iron bridge or Government House bridge, or along the river bank between Harris's and Law's bridges, the stench is most distressing. Even admitting that the residents of Madras must submit to this standing disgrace, it is to be hoped that in the name of hospitality something will be done to remedy the evil before H. E. the Viceroy arrives. Otherwise it would be kinder, and probably safer from a sanitary point of view, to ask his Excellency to give Madras a wide berth.

THE Mysore Government has directed that the following Rule is to be strictly observed by the State Railway Police in the conduct of enquiries as regards lost or missing goods at the instance of the Railway authorities :—"If so required by the Railway authorities, the police will take up enquiries after lost or missing goods. When goods are first missed, it is of course impossble to say whether they have been stolen or only misdelivered. If a crime has been committed, early action on the part of the police will contribute to its detection. If it turns out that no crime has been committed, the enquiring officer having ascertained this fact, will report the matter to the Local Traffic Superintendent, and leave the matter in his hands."

A GERMAN, a Boer prisoner, named Kochler and Schott, aged 38 and 28, respectively, and another man, escaped from the Boer Camp in Ceylon on the night of the 12th instant. The Camp authorities were only aware of two men having escaped ; but on information given by Mr. Rennie, of Blackwood estate, to the police, the latter arrested three prisoners. The prisoners complain of their diet, and say they are afraid of malaria.

IT is intended at St. Andrews to get up a permanent memorial to that most charming of writers, A.K.H.B., Dr. Boyd was not himself a golfer, but he was well known to all the regular frequenters of the St. Andrews Links, and took great interest in the club and in its members. Besides, as a writer, he gave great delight to all the people of the neighbourhood by his interesting and sympathetic studies of old St. Andrews and its people. Merely as a local historian and antiquary, it is meet that a memorial should be put up to him. But the first cause of the movement is due, as is right, to the memory of the kindly character of "The Chaplain of the Links."

LADY CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

MISS VIRGINIA PEACOCK in "Lippincott's Magazine" thus discusses Lady Curzon of whom she seems very proud :—

While we are familiar with that phase of international marriage which confers rank and title upon the daughters of our republic, no American woman has ever played such a part in the British Empire as has fallen to the lot of Lady Curzon. From that day in the spring of 1895 when she became the wife of the young Commoner, George Nathaniel Curzon, she stepped into English history ; the days of her American belleship became a fragrant reminiscence. The qualities which had given them brilliancy, however, continued to illuminate the broader horizon of her life in England, and have become in her present exalted position the admiration of her own country, whose interest in her is purely personal, and the gratification of England, whose interest is political and much further reaching. To the vast majority of people who have but a superficial knowledge of Lady Curzon her charm lies in the phases of that exterior life which are visible to all and easily discerned from afar, her youth, her beauty, her wealth, the artistic perfection of her raiment, and the glory and pageant of her present existence. These, however, are but footlights to the real power of the women rising beyond them. As a girl in America she stood forth against the rich background of her home as distinctly as she is silhouetted to-day against the magnificence of the throne of India. Though

LADY CURZON'S LIFE HAS BEEN LARGELY

COSMOPOLITAN,

the city of Chicago, in which she was born and passed the first thirteen years of her life, has a more substantial claim upon her than any in which she has since lived, with the possible exception of Washington. She evidently reciprocates the feeling of the former city, for it was to it that she recently addressed a plea in behalf of the famine-stricken districts of India. It was there that her father, Mr. Levi Z. Leiter, amassed his immense fortune, laying its foundation as a partner in the dry-goods firm of Marshall, Field and Company. There, also, her brother, Joseph Leiter, still continues his remarkable position in the stock market. . . Comparatively little was heard of her family socially till after her debut, which occurred in the winter of 1888, and their present social prominence in the United States is due to the remarkable impression she everywhere created. As a newcomer she was viewed critically, for she almost always at the highest and best in the social casts of her country. . . When, a few years ago, her father built his own home in Washington, which is considered by many people the most beautiful in the city, her taste found a new field for its display, both in the plan of its construction and in its final decorations. It was minutely described in the press of the country, particular emphasis being given to the apartments appropriated to Miss Leiter's use, so undoubtedly was she the social genius of her family and the figure who held the interest of the public.

MARY LEITERS DEVELOPMENT WAS RAPID

AND CONTINUOS,

and she rose in the course of a few years to a national prominence. . . Among those who paid her the tribute of a profound admiration was a rising young secretary of the kingdom, a man of scholarly tastes and an author of established reputation. "I found," recently wrote Julian Ralph from India," a sure key to the Viceroy's character in between the lines of a dozen speeches that he made in January and February 1899. Some of his qualities, more especially his quick sympathy, humour, and the sentimental and romantic inclination are rather more American than English. . . It is consoling to us Americans to find that the man who has attracted so much beauty and talent away from our country is himself the next thing to an American." When he met Miss Leiter, though he was but thirty-five years of age, Mr. Curzon had been a member of Parliament, representing the district of Southport, for eight years. He had already wealth and distinction and was the heir to the title of his father, who is the fourth Baron Scarsdale. His ambition ; moreover, was of that high order which found in Miss Leiter a responsive attitude and a quickening sympathy.

THE YEAR OF HIS MARRIAGE

proved also an eventful one in the public life of Mr. Curzon. He was made Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Privy Councillor, and re-elected to his seat in Parliament, all within that brief period. Shortly after Mr. Curzons return to England the fall of the Rosebery Cabinet necessitated a new Parliamentary election. His American bride entered into the English political campaign of the summer of 1895 with an enthusiasm that was the delight of his constituents and the admiration of his opponents. It was a first test of her power in a field that called forth her best efforts, and as she became concious of her strength and of the possibility of being a force in the political life of a great country, the highest attributes of her nature unfolded themselves. . . In close companionship and absolute sympathy with a statesman whose life promised greatness, in the full enjoyment of a social existence in which the grace and strength of her personality had already made themselves felt, happily placed in all her relations to life, it would have seemed that in consideration of the youth of both herself and the husband that for the time being at least their measure of good fortune was well filled. It the summer of 1895, however, Mr. Curson was offered the greatest gift of the British Government, the Governor-Generalship of India. Until Mr. Balfour's authoritative announcement of the fact in the House of Commons many people had discredited the rumour on the ground that such an office had

NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED TO A COMMONER

In India, which Mr. Curzon had visited repeatedly and where he had already become thoroughly known through his writings, the news of his nomination was received with entire satisfaction. In London it excited unusual interest. In addition to more or less lengthy editorial comment, every journal reviewed his strikingly brilliant career, and in enumerating the advantages with which he was endowed and through which he might hope for success in the discharge of the duties of the high office he had

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FRENCH SUCCESS AGAINST THE BOXERS.

GERMAN OPERATIONS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A French column which left Peking on the 6th inst., has entered Tangling after a fight in which the Boxers lost 300 men.

The French have occupied the Imperial Tombs.

A German column on the 14th occupied Tschatau to the north-west of Peking on the Great Wall, a strong force of Chinese evacuating the place.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent wires that Li-Hung-Chang states Prince Tuan has fled to Ninghiahsien on the Mongolian frontier.

The "Times" message adds that the Ministers at Peking are weakening and have reduced their demand of death for those concerned in the massacres to the severest penalty allowed by the Chinese law, forgetting that Princes are not amenable to law.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The Major-General commanding the Hongkong Forces reports the arrival at that port on the 12th instant of the transport Zebenguia and deaths from pneumonia on board of two native soldiers.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ACTIVITY OF THE BOERS.

The Boers are active in the Standerton District and are attacking foraging parties, railway stations and stores.

An armoured train dispersed the Boers who were attempting to destroy the railway near Vryburg.

Lord Kitchener has returned to the Transvaal from Natal.

General Alderson and General Mahon have left Pretoria for Egypt.

The Boers have organised several centres of resistance and are well supplied with cash.

Frequent batches of Boer women and children are being sent to Natal.

On the occasion of the departure to England of the Inspector-General of Remounts the Commandant at Durban said he hoped he would represent to the War Office the necessity of replacing oxen by mules and providing each cavalry man with an additional horse for his kit and then the war would soon cease.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

9th October—Royal Artillery, accidentally injured, owing to accident on railway, Lieutenant Hawkes (probably Captain C. St. Hawkes); 8th November—13th Hussars, severely wounded, Lieutenant J. D. Lyons; 13th November—Imperial Yeomanry, severely wounded, Lieutenant W. R. K. Mainwaring; 14th November—2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, slightly wounded in the hand, Lieutenant H. A. Herbert Stepney, 10th November—2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, died from wounds, Major N. C. Welch.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TSAR'S CONDITION.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Yesterday's bulletin regarding the Tsar is very favorable. His Majesty had passed an excellent night and feels well, with a temperature almost normal.

LATER.

The "Dix Neuvieme Siecle" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the Grand Duke Vladimir will possibly be appointed Regent until the Tsar has recovered.

THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG.

The torpedo boat destroyer has returned to Hongkong after a fruitless search among the fishing fleet for five boats and ninety men missing since the typhoon which has strewn the whole coast line with a mass of wrecks of native craft.

REFORMS IN THE ARMY.

Lord Wolseley has issued instructions for systematic lectures in all ranks of the Army during the winter and that special attention be given to field work.

THE G. I. P. STOCK.

Lord Monkswell, in a letter to the "Times" says that the purchase of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway has greatly depreciated the stock, and if the precedent is followed absolute chaos will be the result.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The Calcutta Municipality have decided to borrow five lakhs of rupees at four per cent. for drainage purposes.

RAILWAY GATES SMASHED.

POONA, Nov. 19.

This morning's passenger train which reaches Poona at 7 a.m., while passing Salaiwadi, ran into and smashed the gates at the level crossing. The gates had been opened for the train to pass but not being properly fastened had swung back, and were caught by the engine.

THE RAILWAY TRAGEDY.

The accused in the Salaiwadi outrage will be placed before the Magistrate to-day. The injured man still lies in the railway hospital at Lanauli in an unconscious and dangerous state.

THE VICEROYS TOUR.

SPEECHES AT COCHIN.

PROSPECTS OF THE PORT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, Nov. 19.

Leaving Honawar, at noon, on Saturday, the R. I. M. S. Clive, with the Viceregal party on board arrived, yesterday afternoon, off Cochin, and shortly after his Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and Staff accompanied by Mr. Mackenzie, the Resident in Cochin and Travancore, started in launches and boats, en route for the Residency. The entrance of the lagoon, which forms the harbour, is a very narrow one, and on the right stands the town, known as British Cochin, quite a small bit, but the only part of Cochin belonging to the British Government is along the shores of the lagoon, and on the wharves and jetty of this town immense crowds of people had assembled to welcome their Excellencies, and as the boat, with the Viceroy and Lady Curzon on board, passed along, it was repeatedly and heartily cheered. Hundreds of native boats of every description were in waiting inside the backwater, and, forming, as it were, a guard round the Viceroy's launch, escorted it to the Residency. Some of the larger of these boats, called snake-boats, were most picturesque, and had as many as thirty men paddling at one time, all singing a quaint sort of dirge, to which the paddlers kept time. On arrival at the Residency, the Viceroy was met by H. H. the Raja, who accompanied their Excellencies to the house, which will be occupied by them during their stay. Later in the evening a really beautiful scheme of illumination was carried out on the whole shore of the lagoon, several miles in extent, and as far as the eye could reach, being lined with tiny glittering lamps, and the effect of these lights reflected on the water, and the moving lights of the many native boats still dashing about in the darkness, was most striking and picturesque. This morning his Excellency paid a visit to British Cochin, and there received an address from the Municipality, and, later, crossed over by a boat to Ernacolum, and then received another address from the students of the College, to both of which his Excellency replied. The Viceregal party are to leave in the afternoon after a State luncheon which will take place at the Residency at 2 p.m.

ERNACOLUM, Nov. 19.

Replying to an address from the Cochin Municipality his Excellency the Viceroy said: Gentlemen of the Cochin Municipality and of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce,—In my journey down the Western Coast of India, as I visit the sites of early European enterprise and tread in the footsteps of Portuguese and Dutch and British pioneers I gain a synopsis of the history and the causes that have led to the final predominance of the English race in this continent, which is full both of instruction and of warning. Here in British Cochin we are presented with an object lesson that embraces in the compass of a single locality, the threefold experience to which I have referred, for the town in which I am now speaking was ruled for 160 years by the Portuguese, for 130 years by the Dutch, and has now enjoyed the benefits of British rule for more than 100 years. A student might well, therefore, pause in such a place to philosophise upon the rise and fall of Empires and the vicissitudes of temporal institutions. However in my various journeyings in India I am always being brought sharply back from such musings to the stern realities and the prosaic needs of the present by the addresses offered to me by representative bodies who do not let slip the opportunity of acquainting me with the latest ambitions or requirements of the city or district, and with the seamy side, if such there be, of their local fortunes. Cochin is no exception to the general rule. The address of the Municipality, mingles with the generous welcome that it has extended to Lady Curzon and myself, a strain of lamentation over all the things that it would like to do but that for lack of the wherewithal remain undone. I can quite understand in a town, so peculiarly situated as this is, that you have great trouble with your water-supply and that the expense bringing down drinking water in casks from the interior must be considerable. But when you include in your lament the complaint of high caste Hindus that the water so brought is undrinkable by them, because it has been handled by Christians it would seem to me that a very simple way to obviate this drawback would be for the Hindus to employ other caste Hindus to bring it. The drainage of the place is another source of difficulty, and here as you say you have a joint interest with the neighbouring native city of Matancheri. I have heard of that place as setting a not very high standard of cleanliness, but I believe that his Highness the Raja, among the other useful projects that he has in view, contemplates the cleansing of the town, and I hope that he may be able at an early date to take it in hand. In the meantime it is good news to me to learn that with improved administration your death-rate is already on the downward grade.

CHEAP EDUCATION.

I do not see that you have anything to complain of as regards education, since I am informed that there is an excellent school in the town maintained by the Jesuit fathers, while to any who do not care to profit by it there is open the Raja's College at Ernacolum. In fact the variety, the cheapness and the excellence of the education obtainable in this neighbourhood are well known in this part of India. The Municipality in their concluding paragraph have joined in endorsing the petition which forms the staple of the address from the Chamber of Commerce, namely, that I will interest myself in the project to convert Cochin into a first class harbour. This project appears to have slumbered during the past twenty years, at least so far as official action is concerned. I have studied the papers and reports which the Chamber of Commerce have been good enough to forward me, and which relate to the observations made and the views recorded at that distance of time ago. There are few subjects which appear to admit of sharper difference of opinion than those in which engineers are engaged and he would be a rash man who rushed in where even the expert is not quite sure how to tread. There is one point, however, outside the technical aspect of the case which would seem to require elucidation. I have been told that during the monsoon it is so difficult to ship cargoes from the Malabar Coast that the local merchants prefer to send their produce right across India for shipment at Madras. Possibly the changes that you advocate would obviate this difficulty. If not it might be used as an argument against the conversion of Cochin into a first class harbour at a great cost, for which you plead.

A NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.

A new light is, however, likely to be thrown upon the entire question by the impending connection of Ernacolum, by a railway, with Shoranur on the Madras line, a project to which the Cochin Durbar has, with much prudence and public spirit, decided to devote its reserves. When this line is complete Cochin should become a more important place, and the demand for harbour improvement may appear in a different perspective. In the meantime, I must congratulate you upon the figures of expanding trade which you have placed before me and which show that Cochin itself is much better able to meet any considerable liabilities than was the case twenty years ago. When I get to Madras I will enquire of the Local Government, with whom I have not yet had the opportunity of communicating on the subject as to the views that are now entertained by them with regard to the scheme, and will represent to them the great local interest that is taken in it. Ladies and gentlemen, I will only, in conclusion, reiterate the pleasure that it has given me to meet you here this morning, and express the sincerest hopes for the continued prosperity of your historic and interesting town. (Applause.)

THE ERNACOLUM COLLEGE.

Replying to an address from the students of the Ernacolum College, the Viceroy said: Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad that in my short stay in Cochin time has been found for me to visit this college. I had no idea till I came here that I should see so fine a hall or meet so large an audience, or that I should hear an address so admirably read in English as the address was just now by the boy who is standing at my right hand. Education, both State-aided and voluntary, is in so forward a condition in this State that it would have been a pity had I been unable to inspect any of its educational institutions. In the few words which you have addressed to me you have summarised the history and the character of this College. I learn with pleasure that your successes in the First Arts examination at Madras have been remarkable; in fact that last year your figures were the best in the entire Presidency, and I think I shall not be far wrong in attributing these gratifying results in a large measure to the influence and teaching of your Principal, Mr. Cruikshank, for whom I understand that the Durbar went all the way to Aberdeen. There is no much exterior resemblance between this and of perpetual summer of the feathery palm and the land-locked lagoon and the granite city of the Scottish coast, but the character and grit appear to be as capable of producing good results in the one as in the other. You have pointed out to me that the Ernacolum College is open to all without distinction of caste or creed, a remark that led me to enquire how far this catholicity of aim is taken advantage of by the people. The Roman Catholic Christians have, I understand, an excellent school of their own, and the majority of the pupils in this College are, therefore, naturally Hindus, but I learned upon enquiry that there are here only ten Mahomedans and seven Jews, figures which lead me to think that among these communities the advantages of an English education have not yet secured the full appreciation to which they are entitled. Gentlemen, it is the recognised prerogative of those who are invited to assist, and to speak at functions such as this to offer a few words of advice to their audience. I am not sure that the advice is always acted upon, but that is perhaps no reason why it should not be given. You must, therefore, pardon me if I take the customary advantage of my position. One of my questions with regard to the College was as to the professional occupation for which it trains its students here as elsewhere in India. I learned that the prevailing ambition of the young man who goes through its courses is to be converted at as early a date as possible, either into the occupant of a Government post or into a pleader in the local courts. Both of these are very honourable employments, but I think that it argues some poverty of imagination to suppose that they are either the only or necessarily the best openings for the youth of Cochin.

THE DESTINY OF THE STUDENTS.

This is a State which under an enlightened administration, such as it enjoys, should open wide and varied fields of labour and of distinction to its citizens. Botany, forestry—in which so much is already being done, and so much more remains to be done—agriculture, chemistry are all of them waiting to be taken up. They are waiting for the young men of initiative and ability, who will find therein an almost unexplored field for his own ambition, while his services are likely to have the further value that they will greatly add to the produce and the revenues of the Cochin State. Trade, too, should possess its fascinations for an enterprising mind. Every day boats laden with cargoes from the interior pass in front of this college on their way to the wharves of the seaport. They are a reminder to you of the main source of wealth of Cochin, and an indication of a possible source of emolument to yourselves, but none of the students of the Ernacolum College, I am informed, will turn a thought to trade. The contrary tendency has been too firmly rooted, and a steady, and as I think too rigid, tradition urges them on to the humble destiny—destiny of a Government clerk or of an advocate at the Cochin bar. In following this tradition with so little variety you did not appear to me, young men and boys, to be doing the best thing either for yourselves or for the State. I think you would do well to strike out more novel and independent lines, and to realise that life is full of opportunities for useulness, and that the most useful thing that a man can do in the world is not merely to provide himself with means of subsistence, but so to direct his energies as to employ them to the best advantage of the community to which he belongs. These are the few words of advice that I would venture to offer to the pupils of the College on this occasion and I conclude by wishing to it in the future a success even greater than that which it has already attained. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

SPEECH AT THE STATE LUNCHEON.

In replying to the toast of his health at the State luncheon at Cochin, H. E. the Viceroy said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—His Highness in proposing the health of Lady Curzon and myself—a health which we are very grateful to you for having received so kindly—contrived in a very few words to say a number of most apposite things. This no doubt is the secret of dinner table or luncheon table oratory, but it is a secret to which few attain. Permit me to assure his Highness that he need not depreciate the character of the welcome that he has accorded to us. (Applause.) Like everything else that he superintends himself—and I am glad to think that he superintends most things in Cochin—it has been exceedingly well done. (Applause.) And I may profit by this opportunity to say how immensely Lady Curzon and I have enjoyed our short visit here, and how grateful we are for the steps that have been taken to entertain us. His Highness has remarked that I am the first British Viceroy to visit Cochin. Though my visit, apart from its pleasure to myself, is certainly intended as a compliment to the State and to its Chief, yet the fact that it is the first may, in a sense, be regarded as a tribute to the tranquillity which Cochin has so long enjoyed and the loyalty which it has shown for a hundred years to the British Crown. (Applause.) It has not been deemed necessary to cast even a passing eye upon a a principality that could so well manage to look after itself. (Applause.)

A PROGRESSIVE STATE.

Ladies and gentlemen, since I have been in India I have kept a careful watch upon the circumstances and development of the various Native States and nowhere have I seen signs of a more intelligent or progressive administration than in Cochin (Applause.) His Highness during the five years that he has been upon the "gadi" has shown that he is a hard-working and conscientious ruler who is devoted to the interests of his people. (Applause.) Already assisted by the capable officials with whom he has surrounded himself he has made many gratifying improvements in the administration and there still remain sufficient fields—it is unnecessary for me to point them out—to occupy his energies for many years to come. I wish him long life and health and strength to carry out the beneficent task which lies before him and which will permanently endear him to his people, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of our princely host his Highness the Raja of Cochin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE EQUIPMENT OF FIELD ARTILLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

An important scheme has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of the equipment of Field Artillery in India. The work will be spread over the years 1901-03. The extra expenditure involved is estimated at ten and-a-half lakhs of rupees; of which two lakhs are already provided.

An Indian Army circular will shortly issue notifying the formation and composition of a new native Mountain Battery.

Obsolete and useless weapons in all the Indian seaboard arsenal are for the future to be disposed of by sending them out to sea in a Government vessel and dropping them overboard in deep water.

The services of the Royal Engineer Officers are to be utilized in the construction of a two-foot six-inch railway from Kohat to Khushalgarh with an extension to that recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE NEW HEALTH OFFICER.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

SALE OF SUPERFLUOUS LAND.

The Commissioner wrote with reference to the Corporation Resolution of the 9th October, 1899, in connection with the pail depot at Jail Road Cross Lane, that the depot had been removed. Portion of the ground would be added to the road. The remaining portion which measures 17057 square yards was not required for any Municipal purpose, and he asked the sanction of the Corporation to its sale by public auction.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved and Mr. Sayani seconded that the necessary sanction be given.

Dr. Cowasjee protested against the sale of Municipal land.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail proposed as an amendment that the matter be deferred till the next meeting and the Commissioner supply particulars of the cost of the land, the amount likely to be obtained by resale and the cost of conveyance.

Mr. Kursondas seconded.

The Acting Commissioner (Mr. Sladen) said the land cost Rs. 10 per square yard and there was an offer to re-purchase it at the same price.

The amendment was rejected and the motion was adopted.

THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kursondas moved and Dr. Cowasjee seconded the recording of excerpts from the proceedings of the Joint Schools' Committee.

Rao Bahadur Dakji Cassinath referred to a statement that the Education Department were not able to supply trained women teachers. He contended that the reason was that the pay given to trained women teachers was inadequate and he hoped the Committee would see that adequate provision was made to increase the remuneration.

The motion was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER.

Dr. Dimmock proposed the adoption of the second report of the Committee appointed to consider applications for the post of Executive Health Officer of the Municipality and that in accordance therewith Dr. John Andrew Turner, M. B., D. P. H. (Cambridge) be appointed to the post at a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem and that his first-class passage to India be paid. Dr. Dimmock said the report set forth all the qualifications of Dr. Turner. Dr. Priestley was in the first instance put forward as being especially qualified to fulfil the duties of the Corporation because of his great experience in urban sanitation. Unfortunately Dr. Priestley had withdrawn his candidature and so they fell back upon the next candidate whom they considered likely to be suitable for the post. At the first consideration of the candidates Dr. Turner's name was very strongly put forward, even in close competition with that of Dr. Priestley on account of the many excellent qualifications for the post that he showed in his testimonials.

Mr. Mehta seconded the motion.

Dr. Viegas hoped the appointment would turn out a successful one. They heard a great deal about Dr. Priestley's administrative qualifications, and he hoped Dr. Turner would also have the courage, firmness and will to clear the Augean stable of his department where "a great deal of cleansing and pruning" were necessary.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna observed that in the first report it was stated that Dr. Turner was the best for out-door work.

Mr. McDonald thought it was a most unfortunate thing that a man with some Indian experience had not been chosen. (Hear, hear.) It was highly desirable to have a man who knew something of the habits of Indian peoples. Among the names of candidates was that of a gentleman whom he did not know but whose acquirements seemed to be as good as any of the others and who seemed to have been a very energetic officer to have won golden opinions in Singapore. It was a great pity that the Committee did not consider the advantage of having a man who had some experience of native habits and language.

Dr. Dimmock: I think the opinion of the Committee was that we wanted to get a man with all the most recent ideas and who would not be encrusted with Oriental tardiness. (Laughter).

Mr. McDonald: There is no encrustation about it. The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

Mr. M. B. Barbhaya proposed that sanction be given to the vacation of a portion of the ground occupied by the Municipal Workshops and that sanction be given to the incidental expenditure. This matter was postponed from the last meeting to allow a committee to go into all the papers and see whether the course proposed by the Commissioner was the proper one. The Committee were fully in accord with the resolution of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Khote seconded the motion which was adopted.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT LOVE GROVE.

Mr. Barbhaya proposed that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the erection of an electric lighting installation at the air compressing and pumping station, Love Grove, at a cost of Rs. 5,749, and to the erection of a dynamo at a cost of Rs. 887, the total cost being Rs. 6,636.

Mr. McDonald having seconded the motion it was adopted.

THE ARCADING OF FOOTPATHS.

The Commissioner forwarded copy of a Government resolution in regard to the arcading of footpaths on the Esplanade and Hornby Road, approving of the proposed agreement drafted by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., as solicitors to the Improvement Trustees and approved by the Government Solicitor. He requested the sanction of the Corporation to the variation of the original agreement of the 18th July in terms of the Government resolution.

Mr. Mehta did not see why the sanction of the Corporation was required. The power to give sanction in particular cases rested with the Commissioner, while the power of sanctioning streets lay with the Corporation. So far as the Esplanade and Hornby Roads were concerned the Corporation gave sanction for arcading those roads in 1889. He proposed a motion referring the Commissioner to the Corporation's resolution of the 13th May, 1889, in regard to this matter and requesting that the Corporation be informed if any especial reason existed why their sanction was necessary.

The Acting Commissioner said Mr. Harvey consulted the solicitor and he was advised that it would be safer to have the Corporation's sanction to a slight variation of the agreement.

After further dicussion the motion was agreed to.

INSUFFICIENT WATER-SUPPLY.

The Standing Committee forwarded a letter, from Mr. Lakshman Chintamon Bodas and others, regarding the insufficiency of the water-supply to the Jagannath's Chawls, Fanaswadi, and the Commissioner's report thereon, with the recommendation that the applicants be informed that the low pressure complained of appears to be due to an excess in draw off from the ground-floor taps.

The motion to adopt the recommendation gave rise to a prolonged discussion on the insufficiency of the water-supply.

Mr. Mehta moved that the matter be referred back to the Committee to give careful consideration to the whole question of water-supply.

Sir Bhalchandra declared that there was a want of sympathy on the part of the Water Department towards the rate-payers.

Mr. Watcha said the complaints of want of water were frequent. People paid for water, and the Water Engineer seemed to think his duty was done when he said there was a draw off or something else.

Mr. McDonald said nothing had struck him since he had been in Bombay more than the virulent talk that took place about one of the executives of the Municipality. He could not understand how when a man followed out as stringently as he could the rules that were laid down for him.

Mr. Mehta rose to order. Was Mr. McDonald in order, he asked, in using the word virulent in reference to any remarks that had been made there?

Mr. McDonald: I withdraw the word. He added that he voted against the petition of the complainants in Committee, because in the first place it was incorrect and was evidently made up for the occasion.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was adopted.

The meeting was adjourned until Thursday.

FAMINE OPERATIONS IN H. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

REASSURING PROSPECTS.

FAMINE is still lingering in our midst, writes an Aurangabad correspondent, and I am afraid it will take some time before we hear the last of it here as well as elsewhere. The prospects are, however, reassuring, at least so far as this country is concerned. The first harvest, though not a bumper one, was generally above the average, while the second crop, though not promising owing to the unequal distribution of the last rains, is yet expected to fall not very short of the average. The numbers on relief works and in poor-houses dwindled to a few thousand last month, and accordingly by far the greater portion of them were closed during the last week, the remnants being sent to their homes with clothes and cash, or provisions which will last them a fortnight. The time has, therefore, come when we may take a survey of the famine operations pursued by H. H. the Nizam's Government and gauge their results.

If the distress through which we have passed was unparalleled in its severity in the annals of India, no less unparalleled, in their extent and magnitude were, I believe, the efforts put forth by the Nizam's Government to combat successfully the dire and widespread calamity. Aurangabad was the centre from which all famine operations were directed and here, therefore, one could get behind the scenes and watch the proceedings of Government. It is perhaps generally known that the administration of all famine relief works was entrusted to Mr. A. J. Dunlop, who was appointed Special Commissioner with large and extensive powers to enable him to cope with the emergency in the way he thought best. A more capable officer could not have been found for the arduous task, and the Nizam's Government is to be congratulated on its happy selection. It is a work which calls for resourcefulness, patience and energy on the part of a man, such as no other work probably requires, and it goes without saying that few officers could show these qualities in a higher degree than we have seen them.

The famine began its devastating work exactly a year ago and no time was lost by his Highness' Government in undertaking relief operations. The first poor-house was probably that of Aurangabad, which was opened in November last, and was closed only the other day. The highest total was reached at this poor-house in July last, the number receiving gratuitous relief at it being in that month above 6,000. But the poor-house most largely resorted to by the famine-stricken, and one that probably beats all previous records seem to have been that which was organized at Jalna, an important commercial centre in these parts, about forty miles from Aurangabad. There the number of recipients of gratuitous relief attained once the colossal figure 12,142. How such an enormous number of beggars could be managed at a single poor-house it is difficult to conceive. It must have taxed the utmost energy of all those engaged in administering relief. The Famine Commissioner never spared himself in the least travelling to and fro all tho while checking registers on relief work, inspecting poor-houses, opening new works wherever they were wanted, and, in short, doing all in his power to bring relief to the famishing millions in the numerous villages far and near. Indeed it would not be too much to say that it was nothing but his unfailing energy that kept all the famine operations up to the exigencies of the terrible situation.

Close on five lakhs was probably the total number of persons on relief works in these Dominions, when famine was at its worst, and of this total nearly a lakh received gratuitous relief in poor-houses of which there were no fewer than fifty in the four districts of Aurangabad Division alone. From this we may safely conclude that famine relief measures were, if not actually liberal, at least far from being harsh. I am reliably informed that there were distinct orders of the Commissioner to feed everyone that came to any poor-house for relief until such time as he was in a fit condition, if he was fit for any work at all. Saving of life was the one object to which all other considerations were subordinated, and that this object the Government carried out to the best of its resources is a fact about which there cannot be two opinions. The Commissioner endeavoured to infuse his spirit and energy into every one of his assistants, the choice of whom he had very judiciously made and the success of the relief operations was indeed remarkable, considering the proverbial lethargy and apathy of Native States of India. The total expenditure on all these relief works amounted to above two crores of rupees.

The substantial help, contributed from the Government of India Charitable Fund, came just in time when protection from the rainy weather was sorely needed by the famine-stricken and almost naked thousands. Out of a contribution of about three lakhs, half the amount was spent in providing clothing to the inmates of the poor-houses as well as labourers on relief works. The amount was, of course, supplemented by a large contribution from his Highness' treasury. The clothing, the Commissioner distributed in person at all the big relief works and poor-houses, while at a few other places, it was entrusted to very trustworthy hands, to prevent misappropriation. The remaining portion of the Government of India Charitable Fund Contribution was given away in takavi to enable the destitute ryot to make a fresh start in life. In the majority of cases the Commissioner made large purchases of bullocks in the Telingana and other districts, which did not suffer from the famine and sent them off to the numerous villages in this part to be used by the villagers, the patel of each village having charge of two or three pairs. Nor were the purdanishin widows forgotten. Nearly three hundred widows of respectable families received daily doles at their own houses, the management of the work being entrusted to a trustworthy committee.

I must not omit to mention one instance of many, which shows how solicitous was his Highness the Nizam for the relief of the distressed. It is the custom of his Highness' subjects to spend thousands of rupees yearly on the celebration of his birthday. This year his Highness strictly forbade all such lavish expenditure and directed the subscriptions to be applied to the relief of the famine-stricken. I hear that his Excellency the Minister led by putting down Rs. 11,000 as his subscription towards the fund. Thanks to the enlightened policy of his Highness' Government pursued on the lines laid down and followed by the paramount power, and to the personal exertions of the Commissioner all that could possibly be done was done to alleviate the dire distress and Government has earned the gratitude of its millions of ryots who but for prompt succour would have perished.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed: The International Chemical Company, manufacturing chemists, of 60, Grand Street, Jersey city, New Jersey for improvements in alkaline earth silicides, and in a combination of silicon and hydrogen, and process for their manufacture; Martin William Mayland, sanitary surveyor, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E. C., England, for improvements in, or relating to, means for detecting abnormal conditions of the air or atmosphere; Martin William Mayland, sanitary surveyor, of 99, Cannon Street, London, E. C., England, for improvements in, or relating to, indicating devices and time checks; Martin William Mayland, E. C., sanitary surveyor, of 99, Cannon Street, London, England, for improvements in, or relating to indicating devices for use with fire arms of ordnance; Charles Perdrisat, manufacturer, a member of the firm of Perdrisat Blanc and Company, of Territet Switzerland, for improvements relating to coin freed apparatus, Ernest Rowland Hill, electrical engineer, of 814, Maple Avenue, Wilkinsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. for improvements in electro-pneumatic controlling apparatus; Birger Ljungstrom, engineer, of 18, Gretmagnigatan, Stockholm, in the kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in or connected with, balanced rotary steam engines; Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, Botmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, England, for improvement in tea drying or withering apparatus and for drying similar materials; and John Queen, engineer, of the Royal Hotel, Young, in the colony, of New South Wales, John Henry Turland, battery proprietor, of the same address, and William George Archer, Senior, butcher, of Wallendbeen, New South Wales, for improvements in, and relating to, stripping and harvesting machines.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STATE OF TRADE

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

OWING to various causes the position of the leading manufacturing industries of the country has not been altogether favourable during the past month. Considerable changes and unsettlement in the prices of some important raw materials have temporarily checked the demand for them and for manufactured articles in several directions. Not much alteration has yet occured in the price of coal, but the tendency is visibly downward, and some decline has already occurred at such important centres as Glasgow, Middlesborough, and Cardiff. Much more decided is the giving way in the quotations for coke, which has been brought about mainly by the damping down, or the blowing out of a considerable number of iron smelting furnaces. Pig iron too has declined in value, as well as certain descriptions of iron and steel. Raw cotton also has gone down greatly from the extreme prices to which it was raised by the recent extreme scarcity of American. In the wool markets not much change is to be observed in so far as prices are concerned, but there has been no substantial recovery from the previous fall, and buyers of woollen and worsted goods cannot yet be induced to purchase freely. In all these departments the uncertainty as to the future course of prices is checking the demand for manufactures.

Other considerations supply further motives for caution. The continued critical state of political affairs in China has, for the moment, all but closed the important markets of that country to imports from Europe and the United States. The still unsettled condition of South Africa is preventing the long hoped-for increase of business with that part of the world, although some orders for railway and other materials, pressingly needed, have been placed. But the main influence tending to discourage buying comes from the doubts which are entertained as to the maintenance of prices, and these are especially strong in the departments connected with the iron and coal industries. On the other hand the markets for linen goods, especially that of Belfast, are active under the stimulus of advancing prices of flax. It will be observed that part of the adverse forces just referred to are transient. The caution and slackness of demand due to unsettlement of prices may be expected to disappear as soon as these are adjusted and confidence restored. Except in China there are very few areas over which our trade extends, where other important and more lasting causes of discouragement exist. But so long as serious doubts are entertained of the maintenance of current prices, buyers must be expected to restrict their operations within the narrowest possible limits. In the cotton trade the adjustment seems likely to come about very soon, thanks to the rapidity with which the new American crop is coming to market, and to the operation of the system of futures. Meanwhile, the prospect of a large off-take of cotton goods in India, in the British colonies, and in the home trade, as well as in most of the foreign outlets, is encouraging; and the demand will be all the more substantial because of the very limited extent of the business in Manchester during the last three months, and the consequent reduction of supplies in the channels of distribution.

Of still wider interest is the question of the future value of coal. Since the beginning of this year the average price has been about 6s. per ton above that of the corresponding period in 1899. The home consumption for all purposes, including the supply taken by steamers leaving our ports for their own use, is about 177,000,000 tons per annum. The advance has therefore raised the national expenditure upon fuel to the extent of about £53,000,000 a year. In great degree, no doubt, so much of this as falls upon productive and distributive industry has been compensated by the increased price of the commodities produced. But there is evidence enough that much of it still remains as an unrelieved burden. It is reasonable, therefore, in view of the slackening of demand for manufactures and the narrowing of manufacturing margins, to anticipate some decline in the prices of coal, partly from diminished consumption, and partly because of the additional supply from new pits which will become an appreciable factor within a few months.

One definite good thing we conclude from Lord Roberts's cable on the South African Contract question. Whatever may have been in contemplation, whatever may have been already done, whatever chances were on foot to divert orders to America, will be promptly discountenanced, and we may be sure that, as a result of the present agitation, if vigilance be not relaxed, the British manufacturer will in future have a fair chance in South Africa. It is unlikely that a duplicate of the Atbara Bridge will be planted on South African soil. So far as the military authorities are concerned, indeed, it is pretty safe to say that the utmost care will be taken to avoid any appearance of favouring foreign firms. We may expect the most punctilious observance of the etiquette of inviting tenders and placing contracts. Even were they so disposed, they can scarcely afford to quarrel with the industrial community just now. What we feel a good deal less sure about is the action of private firms. It is all very well for the attitude of Lord Roberts's staff to be absolutely correct, but if private firms are going to order abroad the goods that they know full well the military authorities require with the sure and certain hope of having them commandeered on arrival, we fail to see where British firms will benefit from the scrupulous punctiliousness of the military authorities. Let us hope that this will not prove to be the case.

Whatever may be said of other wool markets, those of Yorkshire are still sluggish. That of Bradford is under the control of spinners. Twelve months ago it was far more easy to sell a pack of 60's tops a £31 than it is to-day to obtain £18. The position is considerably worse than even a good month ago, and yet there is a consensus of opinion among top-makers as to the impossibility of buying merinos at the London sales to meet the Bradford market. Apparently no artificial influences are depressing values, there is merely a dearth of demand on the part of spinners and a lack of business activity generally. In some quarters there are reports of renewed interest in merinos on account of their cheapness. Have prices now touched rock? is being asked. Topmakers seem fully persuaded that the lowest has been reached, but spinners are far from confident, though all the offers made for fine grades indicate a fair level. With the better tone at the London sales there has been evidence of a little better feeling throughout the trade. Rather more machinery is running on fine qualities, showing more confidence in the future of merinos; but there is much leeway to be made up. The better standing of wool during the latest series of sales in London indicates some recovery from the record "slump" which has characterised all wool markets this year. There is no doubt that buying power is waiting a favourable opportunity. All authorities agree that, whatever the original cause of the downward movement may have been, the Yorkshire market is now sinking only because of its inherent weakness. No one complains that prices are too high, but—from the merchant who deals in cloth to the dealer in raw wool—the fear that anything bought to-day may be dear to-morrow is uppermost. Up to the beginning of the latest series of sales the trade has taken through London 335,000 bales less than between January and September last year, and it is universally admitted that stocks of the raw material are fairly low everywhere outside London. It seems only a question of time, therefore, as to when the trade will be forced to buy more freely, and that time may not be far distant if the conclusion of the Boer war and the settlement of the Chinese difficulty take place.

The course of the London sales has been watched with very keen interest throughout the trade. The results are better than was generally anticipated. The movement of prices and the willigness of selling brokers to meet the market are indications that all sections of the trade desire to forget the disastrous past. The several failures which have taken place in the Bradford district and the grave rumours abroad naturally retard business, but prices are firmer in all distributing centres. Medium and coarse cross-breds continue to be of first importance throughou

Yorkshire, machinery being by far mostly engaged on qualities ranging about 40's. The call undoubtedly is for something cheap, and crossbreds are to-day being worked very successfully. There is however also a better feeling for merinos and now that it is possible to buy such goods as American Clay worsted coatings at old-time prices it is thought that we shall not be long before there is an increasing demand for both merino wool and fabrics. Still there is no doubt that crossbred manufacturers will make a big effort to keep the attention of buyers on their goods, lowness on price being the important feature. It is significant that both crossbred combers and spinners are still very busy, the former running day and night, while merino combers find it difficult to keep machinery running even ordinary day time.

The work of lowering the sill of the Ramsden Dock lock at Barrow has proved to be a large engineering undertaking. The lock is 100ft. wide, and the sill at the Ramsden Dock end is 6ft. higher than at the entrance dock end. It is necessary to lower the sill 6ft. in order to admit the warships now being built at Barrow, and to be built in the future, into the Ramsden Dock to receive their boilers, engines, fittings, &c., and to open the docks at Barrow to the largest steamers nowadays employed in the mercantile marine. Messrs. Vicars, Sons, and Maxim agreed to pay the Furness Railway Company £60,000 as their contribution to the cost of this work. A difficulty arose soon after the lock was emptied of water by the giving way of the dock wall which necessitated further piling and the construction of an enlarged coffer dam. This work has now been completed and the Ramsden Dock lock is again empty and 450 men are employed night and day in the work of taking out the sill. It is necessary that the work should be done expeditiously as Her Majesty's ship Vengeance is in the docks at Barrow ready for delivery to the Admiralty and cannot get out to sea until these dock improvements have been completed, while the British first-class cruiser Hogue recently launched, and the Japanese battleship Mikasa to be launched next week, cannot be got into the dock to receive their engines, boilers, and fittings until this deepened waterway is open. It is hoped that the work will be completed by January next.

The mining industry in Russia attracts more attention than almost any other industry, and everything is done to help the Russian mine owner. Curiously enough, mines of all kinds are, according to the Russian law, "moveables," that is to say personal property, so that they cannot be mortgaged like real property. In view of this, and owing to the dearth of money, the scheme is now mooted of founding a Government Mining Bank, chiefly for the Oural district, which would have a Board of technical assessors and would give loans under the security of mines. At present most of Russian undertakings are supplied with money by ordinary banks under the security of their shares, in which the banks afterwards speculate on the so-called "on call" system. The Mining Administration in Russia celebrated last month the 200th anniversary of its existence. Like many other important reforms, the creation of the Mining Administration was the work of Peter the Great, whose chief object at the time was to develop the industry to a sufficient extent to enable him to manufacture his own guns, and to be independent of Swedish iron. One of the first Administrators on the Oural was Tatistcheff, whose descendant, S. M. Tatistcheff, is now Russian Financial Agent in London. During the reign of Peter the Great everything was done to develop the mining industry. His successors did not do much for the development. At the end of the reign of the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, most of the mines and works were granted to private persons, like Count Schouvaloff, Count Tschernyscheff, Count Worontzoff, and others. During the reign of Alexander the First, the special "Berg-Collegium" was done away with, and a Mining Department created at the Ministry of Finance. Owing to the favourable natural conditions and to the high protective tariff, the Russian mining industry developed very quickly, especially in the last 20 years. But on the other hand, the same protective policy has made the manufacturers very careless and disinclined to exert themselves too much, so that the quality of Russian articles has not improved to any great extent. Of course, the fact of Russian iron being mostly smelted with charcoal tends to keep it good, although even here the Russian sheet iron lost a little of its fame of 30 years ago.

Commenting on the paper industry of the United Kingdom, the "Paper Mill" says; "Reports which come to hand from time to time concerning the paper industry in England give the impression that the condition of the industry is not of the best; the paper manufacturers of that country are by no means inactive; England's export trade in paper is growing steadily all the time. The grip of the Mother Country upon Australia is not as strong as it has been by any means, but its hold upon the trade of other colonies is strengthening. Of course, the greater portion of England's exports of paper are of the higher grade. England is not making nearly enough paper of the cheaper sorts to supply herself. Her imports of paper are growing very fast, perhaps faster than her exports, but it is news paper and paper of other cheap grades that makes up the bulk of her imports. As long as England can find a market for all the fine paper she can make, she may well afford to buy paper of cheaper grades of other people." It is interesting to note that during September upwards of 200,000 dols. worth of paper was shipped from New York to Australian ports, and of this amount nearly 110,000 dols. worth went to Sydney alone. These figures give an idea of the extent to which American paper is used in Australia.

A RAILWAYMAN'S REVENGE.

CONFESSION OF THE ACCUSED.

At the quiet station of Salaiwadi, between Poona and Lanowli, a tragedy, or what will most likely result in one, was enacted on Friday night last. The mail which leaves Bombay for Poona and Raichore at 9-30 p.m. reached Lanowli about midnight as usual, and proceeded onward towards Poona. On the Telagaon side of Salaiwadi, is a gate with signal box in charge of two men, one named Luxia and the other Namia. These two men alternate for duty in the signal box and live in huts hard by. On Friday night or rather early in the morning, as the train approached this station it was seen that the signals had not been shifted, but were against the train, which accordingly pulled up. The persons who were on duty at Salaiwadi station, perceiving that something was wrong, proceeded to the spot, where the station Muccadam at once found Luxia, lying on the stone coping of the plinth of the signalbox insensible, with his head smashed. An alarm was raised, the station master was summoned and loud cries were made for Namia, for some time, but with no effect. At length however Namia came, and seeing the condition of his fellow worker, commenced to wail and bemoan him. The train proceeded on its way to Poona with as little delay as possible, and the injured man was removed to Salaiwadi station, and found to be still alive, although quite unconscious. The news of the outrage was sent on to the police who were soon on the spot, and commenced investigations. It was found out that some bad blood existed between these two men who worked the levers at Salaiwadi. Some time previously, it is stated, the wives of Luxia and Namia had a quarrel, when Luxia beat Namia's wife with a shoe. Later it was elicited that Luxia and Namia had been quarrelling the day previously. So the police took Namia into custody. The latter at last admitted that he had done the deed, and later he was taken before a magistrate to whom he confessed that he committed the crime. He had gone to his hut at night, brooding over his wrongs apparently, and at last grew mad with rage. He got up about midnight when everything was still and no one about, procured a heavy stone weighing some twenty seers from a distance, and proceeding stealthily to the cabin where the levers were, he found Luxia asleep. Standing over the man he dropped the heavy stone with a thud upon the head of the sleeping Luxia fracturing the left side of his skull and rendering him unconscious. The police have taken charge of Namia, and he will shortly be placed before a magistrate, and remanded, in order to see how the sick man is progressing.

Luxia, the injured man, was sent by the next train passing on to Lanowli, and afterwards taken to the railway hospital there, where he now lies in a precarious state. It is stated however, that yesterday he showed some symptoms of improvement, but he still remains unconscious.—*Deccan Herald.*

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London.

THE KANIKARS OF MADATORAI.

A CURIOUS LEGEND.

The Kanikars of Madatorai—where H. E. the Viceroy purposes doing some shooting—in Travancore, writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail," are a small statured, broad-nosed, darkskinned race of hill men, fallen off greatly from their pristine state of primitive ignorance and innocence, but still interesting enough to attract the attention of the sportsman or traveller as being somewhat different to the ordinary low country native. The tribe here is like a tribe of Kanikars elsewhere, except that these men have constantly been requisitioned to find sport for Governors and such visitors to these wilds. But the experience has not done much to civilise them, and they still cling to the tiny reed-huts with their curious little rooms and their leaf thatch. Their quick spasmodic method of speech still strikes strangely on the ear, while their smile is inscrutable. If he understand you, and is willin to comply, the Kanikar smiles a smile that is childlike and bland. If he does not understands you and disagrees with you, his smile is equally bland. He does not gesticulate overmuch, but he will save unnecessary speech by nodding affirmatively or shaking his head negatively, whilst he has an irritating trick of repeating your efforts at conversation with an air of confidence which often begs less one into believing that the Kanikar comprehends what you have said. When you tell him, for instance, that the "Lat, Governor Sahib wants to shoot an elephant" he repeats what all his tribe has heard again to them, as if he were communicating an interesting and remarkably new discovery, and smiles a benediction on his companions. But to the legend which Madan Kani told me, sitting down before the camp fire as he puffed a strong cigar, which I had provided by way of a bribe for the occasion.

"BEFORE THE WORLD WAS MADE,

Sahib, the sea covered everything. There was only a waste of waters and then god caused the waters to roll back, and left bare all these hills which you see around you. Then Parmaeswaran and Parvathy, the god and goddess, made a male and female, a man and a woman, and these two multiplied exceedingly and divided into 56 races, so much so that a sore famine invaded the land. For in those days men were mere hunters, and lived by snaring animals and by plucking the wild fruit off the trees. There was no corn in those days, for the men did not know how to sow paddy and cultivate it. By reason of this, the famine was very severe and the cry of the famine-stricken reached Parmaeswaran and Parvathy, and these two visited the earth in the forms of a pair of "arsianum" (swans, I believe, the bird that carries Bhrama, and sat on a kanjiram tree. While sitting there the god and goddess noticed a pair of dragon flies, which, after ranging about some time, paired, and Parmaeswaran and Parvathy, their hearts too swelling with love, embraced, and having pity on mankind, they willed that a field of paddy should sprout on the low-lying land near the sea shore. The Parliahs and Pulliyas, who witnessed the paddy grow, were the first to taste of the crop and

THEY BECAME PROSPEROUS.

This was in Malabar, or far north of Travancore. The then Maharaja of Travancore who was in Palpanabhapuram, then came to hear of the new grain, and from his place he sent seven green parrots to go out on a journey of discovery and these went to the land of promise and returned with seven ears of paddy. Then the Maharajah placed these in a granary which he built for the purpose, and gave some to the Pariahs in his dominions to sow, and the grain miraculously increased. But having the grain was not sufficient, and the Maharajah wanted to know how it should be cooked. The parrots were again brought into requisition, and they flew away and brought the 18 varietes of cooked rice which the Pariah's wife had prepared for him, and then the Maharajah, having got some prepared by his cooks, fell to and ate heartily. After eating, he went into the yard to wash his hands, and then, before drying them on a cloth, wrung his right hand to get the last drops of water off, when a valuable gold ring with three stones slipped off, and in the darkness buried itself in a dust heap and was never recovered. The Rajah was sore distressed by this loss; but Parmaeswaran, as some recompense for the loss, caused to grow from the ground where the ring fell three trees which are very valuable in Travancore, and which by sale of their produce would make the Maharajah wealthy and prosperous. The trees were the dammer tree, the resinous gum of which is useful for religious ceremonies, the sandal-wood tree, so widely used for its perfume, and lastly the bamboo so useful and so necessary to the well-being of the Kanikars." This reads

A BIT LIKE "ALICE IN WONDERLAND,"

but it is noteworthy that the legend recognises that man gradually evolved from a hunting animal into an agriculturist. I asked Madan Kani whether he thought Europeans were one of the 56 races into which the families of men differentiated at the time of their creation, and he answered and said:—"Most certainly! and the Kanikar formed one of the races also." For the rest, the Kanikars follow the Makkatayam law. "Their widows do not remarry, but form "Sambandhars." The boys marry at about 16 years of age and the girls much earlier. The ordinary price paid for a girl is 25 fanams, or about Rs 18, and the bride's parents provide the wedding entertainment. Infidelity to the marital bond is rare; but when it occurs the efficacious method of allowing the robber to retain his stolen bride and keep to her is, in addition to a few stripes inflicted by the men of the clan and his wife proper, considered exemplary punishment. Polyandry is not common. Each clan has its own particular local deity, the Madatoral Kanikars worshipping "Kolutura Pilia Chevu" whoever his godship may be. The sun, or "Surian," is sacred, as is "Chandran," the moon. The latter is considered of not much consequence, as all savages fear only that which is terrible, and the sun is terrible at some seasons. The Kanikars do not indulge much in music. The reed flute or the clarionet is sometimes played, and a dance, men by themselves beating sticks and the women clapping hands in rythmic measure, is the only form of terpsichorean aberration they indulge in. As trackers Kanikars are keen sighted, but not intelligent, and they are rank cowards and will leave you in the lurch at the smallest sign of hostility on the part of the hunted animal. They will tell the truth to Europeans, but will lie cheerfully to Natives. They are only now beginning to realise the benefits of permanent occupation of a holding and in a few short years they will doubtless find themselves forced to settle down and become like others. They are just now very eager to see the "Lat Sahib," and earn his approval in the shape of a "enam" by showing him a "comban anai."

THE RAIPUR SHOOTING CASE.

The following is a brief statement of the facts of the recent shooting case at Dondi Lohara in the Raipur District of the Central Provinces. The deceased Rangaswamy was a havildar in the 14th Madras Infantry, and was employed as Tools Muharrir on the Lohara Relief Works, where Sergeant Emsden, of the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, was the officer in charge. The gun accident, which resulted in the death of Rangaswamy, occurred between 2 and 3 p.m. on the 7th September last in Sergeant Emsden's quarters. On the day of the accident, two non-commissioned officers, one of whom was to relieve Sergeant Emsden as charge officer, came to his quarters. The man who was to relieve him went round the camp with Rangaswamy. After a cursory inspection they joined Sergeant Emsden at his quarters. The conversation turned on Bombardier Simons, who died on famine work. Before his death he had given Emsden a short gun, and Emsden spoke to the others about this, and sent for the gun to show them. It was fetched by one Din Muhammad from the next room. No cartridges were brought with the gun, and Sergeant Emsden did not load it. It appears that four or five days before Sergeant Emsden had loaded the gun to shoot a crow, which flew away before he had time to fire. He put the gun away loaded, thinking the crow would come back, and then forgot all about it. Rangaswamy was talking about some missing tools to the man who had come to relieve Emsden, when suddenly the gun, which the latter was handling went off, and the whole charge lodged in Rangaswamy's right side. He was immediately taken to the store room and was attended by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the camp whose deposition was among those taken. The first inquiry into the accident was made by a Head Constable on the very day on which it happened and a Panchayatnama was made out. Separate enquiries were held by Inspector and the District Superintendent of Police. In none of these three inquiries did any thing transpire to suggest that the discharge of the gun by Sergeant Emsden had been other than accidental. The deposition of Rangaswamy, which was taken immediately before his death, proves that the relations between him and Sergeant Emsden were friendly to the last. He most distinctly stated that he had had no quarrel with Sergeant Emsden or either of the other military men, either at the time or on any previous occasion. The Magistrate's finding in the case was that the death of Rangaswamy was due to an accident, and this was the view taken by the Colonel and officers of the Native Infantry Regiment stationed at Raipur, to which the deceased Rangaswamy belonged. They had, of course, taken a deep interest in the case and watched the proceedings. They were perfectly satisfied that the death of their comrade was accidental.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 17.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt A H D Creagh, 21st Regt of Bo Infy, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notification No 180-Fam, dated 17th Nov 1899, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

The services of the undermentioned officers, which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, by Notification No 180-Fam, dated the 17th Nov 1899, and No 86-Fam, dated the 11th Jan 1900, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which they were relieved of famine duty:—Capt W C H Bunbury, 40th Regt of Bengal Infy; and Capt E B Lang, 5th Regt of Bengal Cavy.

The services of Lieut J H W Morgan, Merwara Batln, which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C E Yate, C S I, C M G, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H S Barnes, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut Col Sir A C Talbot, K C I E, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Resident in Kashmir.

Lieut Col H A Deane, C S I, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut Col Sir A C Talbot, K C I E, and until further orders.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, as Consul-Genl for Persia at Bombay, vice Hadji Muhammad Khan, Kashef-ee-Sultaneh.

The services of Mr J G Lorimer, of the Indian Civil Service, an Offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Mr E H S Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd class and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr T C Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, and offg Political Agent of the 4th class and Asst Commissioner of Ajmer, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J B Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

Mr E H Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, with effect from the 5th Nov 1900.

Capt K D Erskine, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Marwar and Tonk.

Capt P T A Spence, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent, 3rd) class, is posted as Asst Commissioner of Ajmer.

Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P F Bowring to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

Lieut J Mackenzie, I S C, 35th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Sub pro tempore, vice Lieut S R Davidson, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

Lieut-Col H N V Harington, I M S Madras, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Agency Surgn in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Sept, 1900.

Lieut H Holmes, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Agency Surgn in Alwar, with effect from the 30th Aug, 1900, during the absence of Lieut-Col H N V Harington, or until further orders.

Major H E Drake-Brockman, I M S Bengal, an Agency Surgn of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Agency Surgn in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

Lieut-Col H N V Harington, I M S Madras, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgn in Alwar.

Lieut-Col J Crofts M D, I M S Bengal, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgn in the Western States of Rajputana.

Major R Shore, I M S Bengal, an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Civil Surgn of Quetta is appointed to be an Agency Surgn of the 1st class, sub pro tempore, with effect from the 27th Sept 1900, vice Capt W E A. Armstrong, I M S Madras, and during the employment in South Africa of Major W R Edwards, I M S Bengal, or until further orders.

Capt A B Trew, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 1st) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Asst Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Asst Political Agent Sinjawi, and Railway Dist.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise Monsieur Homery, Chancellor of the French Consulate at Bombay, as in charge of the Consulate during the absence of Monsieur J C Pilinski.

Capt A Le Mesurier, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg 1st) class, is posted as an Asst to the Resident in Kashmir.

Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (Offg Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Political Agent in Kota and Jhalawar.

Lieut H A K Gough, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India.

Capt W G R Stratton, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Dept resolution No 129-A E, dated 17th June 1899, published in Notification No 278, dated 29th June 1899, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant Genl, Public Works Dept, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to not later than the 15th Dec. 1900.

Mr E duCane Smithe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the 24th Oct, 1900.

Mr H Philip, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works in the Punjab, is retransferred to State Railways and placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the N-W Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Oct, last.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr J S Hewett, Supt 2nd grade, officiating, Indian Telegraph Dept, reverted to Asst Supt, class VI, 2nd grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th Oct, 1900.

NATURE'S REASON FOR PAIN.

When one of Dr. Abernethy's patients remarked that it gave him great pain to lift his hand to his head, the eminent physician responded that, in such case, he was a fool for doing it. The observation was both brutal and unprofessional. The very fact that the act was painful indicated a condition calling for medical treatment; and to provide *that*, if he could, was, the doctor's duty.

Still, one might get on in comparative comfort without lifting his hand to his head, if that were the only source of pain about him. But when a bodily operation which is *absolutely indispensable* to *life*, becomes constantly painful, the situation is vastly more serious. And that was what happened to Mrs. Emma Elwen, as related in her letter herewith printed for our information.

"In the spring of 1889," she says, "I began to feel weak and ailing. From being a strong, healthy women, I gradually lost all my strength and energy. My appetite was poor, and *all food gave me pain.*"

Be good enough for a moment to fix your mind on that statement. Nature has so arranged that all necessary acts or movements of the body shall be painless, if not distinctly pleasurable. Were it otherwise, we should avoid them to the extent of our power, and so produce incalculable mischief. And, above all, the act and consequences of eating were meant to be, and in health, are, one of the highest of our physical enjoyments. This lady having suffered from her food, then, signifies a state of things unnatural and dangerous.

"I had fulness and pain at the chest," she continues, "between the shoulders and down my back. I had also a deal of pain at my side, and my heart palpitated so much that I got but little sleep or rest on account of it. My breathing was short and difficult. I was unable to do any housework, and often wished I were dead." The words, "I wish I were dead,' are often on the lips of the victims of what seems to be hopeless disease, and they are sad and chilling words to fall on the ears of those of us who love them. They make us look despairingly around for the help which is so slow to come, and too frequently never comes at all. Is there, then, no medicine which has power to save?

"I grew to be so weak," adds the writer, "that I was from time to time confined to my bed, and at other times had to lie down on the couch. I lost flesh rapidly, and was like a mere skeleton—my clothes *hanging* upon me. For three years I suffered in this way, no medicine that I took doing me any good.

"In February, 1892, the Rev. Mr. Knight, of Bishop Auckland, recommended me to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Acting on his advice I procured a bottle from the Co-operative Stores at Bishop Auckland, and after taking it I began to improve. My appetite returned, and food agreed with me, and I felt easier than I had done for years. The pain at my heart was less severe, and I gained strength every day.

"Seeing this, I continued to use this remedy, and gradually I recovered my health, *gaining three stone weight.* Since that time I have kept in good health My husband has also benefited by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup when suffering from indigestion. You are at liberty to publish this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Emma Elwen, Primrose Hill, Newfield, Willington, near Durham, October 30th, 1896."

If Mrs. Elwen were the only woman in the district wherein she lives who had suffered in this manner; the fact should excite the interest of the intelligent reader, but there are multitudes of others all over the land, all over the world. Her ailment was not heart disease, it was not any form of consumption, it was not rheumatism. It was dyspepsia—the disease that counterfeits most others and has many of their most painful symptoms. It is idle to say that dyspepsia might be prevented for we are not yet wise and careful enough to prevent it. Some day we may be. At present, however, it is inspiring to know that Mother Seigel's Syrup cures it even in its worst stages.

Still, it is better to cure it when it *first appears.* Watch yourself, and use the Syrup *on the day your food and you do not agree.*

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THE INCREDIBLE MILLIONS OF PRINTED BOOKS.

Twenty-four great libraries of the world contain more than 15,000,000 books.

Thousands of these, it is true, are duplicates. Nevertheless, the number of separate works to be found in these huge collections runs in to millions. Each great National Library possesses practically every book published in its own country, besides hundreds of thousands of books from other countries.

The shelf-room in the British Museum was measured not long ago, and the total space given up to books aggregated "between 400 and 500 miles. Not even the most enthusiastic bookman pretends that all of these books are of equal importance or value, and it would not be sacrilege if one were to say that hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of the volumes in the great libraries of the world are to-day little more than so much rubbish. Once they had a passing value, but the only value they can possess now is for the antiquarian.

A far different standard seems to be maintained in the world of art. When one visits the great art galleries of Europe, one is instantly struck with what is a more reasonable, a more intelligent plan and aim. The first and foremost idea is excellence. Only the best, only the worthy, only the great, is admitted. The method is wise selection and intelligent discrimination. There are thousands of pictures, but the number is ridiculously small compared with the number of volumes stored up in the great libraries of the world, never read, never heard of, forgotten. The principle upon which the choice of the pictures is made is the well determined scientific principle of the survival of the fittest. The rubbish is discarded.

The same principle is followed in the realm of music. Rash indeed would be the impressario who should attempt to cater to the musical taste of the public by a prolonged season of forgotten operas. Only the greatest operas are presented, only the finest symphonies and sonatas.

It is because the principle of the survival of the fittest is not followed in the library that the average man or woman who goes to a great library for truth and intellectual guidance is absolutely bewildered by the hopeless multiplicity of choice. This explains how it happens that great libraries are rarely used except by students or by those interested in special subjects closely related to their own calling.

Equally significant is the fact that there exist comparatively few fine private libraries. The fact is that very few persons possess the intimate personal knowledge of books which is required in the selection of a good library. Such a knowledge is the price of almost a lifetime of study, and even the enjoyment of such a library, once gained, necessitates an amount of leisure which very few men and women possess. So it happens that most persons buy simply the book of the hour, the book that makes a passing stir, as ripples are made on the surface of a lake when a stone has been tossed in, and then is heard of no more.

The really great books are known to the mass of readers only by name. In India especially, most readers are content with current novels, because perhaps they have not the opportunity to possess works of more general literary interest.

THE BEST OF THE WORLD'S LITERATURE IN 20 VOLUMES.

Undoubtedly one reason why the great books, or classes as they are called, are neglected, is that so much in them is really uninteresting and "out of date." No one would think of reading all of Shakespeare, or all of Wordworth, or all of Balzac, because in all of their works there is necessarily much that is of unequal value. For this, we have the authority of so competent a literary authority as the late Prof. Max Miller, who said; "Take the greatest poet, of antiquity, and if I am to speak the truth I must say there are long passages even in Homer which seem to me extremely tedious. Take the greatest, or at all events, one of the greatest poets, of our century, add again, I must confess that not a few of Goethe's writings seem to me not worth a second reading. There are gems in the most famous, there are gems in the least known of poets; but there is not a single poet, so far as I know, who has not written too much." To be able to choose only the best, to dip in here and skip there, finding that which is worthy among so much that is unworthy, is in itself a great gift, and implies a fine literary instinct, besides entailing a vast amount of study and special reading.

THE "LIBRARY OF FAMOUS LITERATURE."

EDITED BY DR. RICHARD GARNETT, C. B., LL. D. (of The British Museum, 1851—1899.)

It only takes a moment's consideration of these familiar facts to at once perceive the utility of such a collection as the "International Library of Famous Literature." The central idea in the building of this remarkable work is to do for literature just what the directors of a great picture gallery do for art; that is, to preserve the good and throw away the bad.

This series of twenty five volumes puts the reader in instant possession of the vital essence of the world's best literature.

The owner of this library, and it is a real library, and not a collection of short and unsatisfactory extracts, may open any volume at almost any page and find a fine and interesting piece of literature. Possibly, the particular story, or poem, or chapter of history to which he opens may not be precisely to his taste; but the chances are that the very next one is. That is to say, the selections are so varied, and the number of them is so large, that the well of interest never runs dry. Whoever comes to drink will be sure to find something to repay him.

Open almost any volume at random. Let us take Volume IV. It will at once be noted that the Library of Famous Literature is built on historical lines. It is not a mere encyclopædia of literature, catalogued in A.B.C. fashion. The selections are arranged for the most part, according to the time in which they were written or according to the subjects to which they relate; and this happy plan enables the reader to gain, in reading from volume to volume, a wonderfully clear view of the world's literary development; and not merely literary development, but human development as well. Nowhere has the progress of the race been so perfectly mirrored as in its literature.

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The fourth volume of the Library of Famous Literature deals chiefly with mediæval writers and subjects. It opens with Gibbon's thrilling description of the Capture of Jerusalem. The next selection is the story of Godfrey of Boulogne, told by the poet Tasso in his classic "Jerusalem Delivered." After this is Sir Walter Scott's account of the encounter of Richard and Saladin. Then we find some of the most interesting of the Ingoldsby Legends, and after these that wonderful description of the Tournament, from Sir Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe." The choice from the song Nibelungs, the national poem of the Norse, is the story how Gunther went to woo Brunhild. The translation of the charming love story of Aucassin and Nicolete is by Andrew Lang, and it is one of the most perfect translations ever made. The history of the Fourte Crusade is told by Mrs. Oliphant; "Village Life in England Six Hundred Years ago" is pootrayed by Mr. Augustus Jessepp, the essayist; and the great historian Freeman relates the life of that Frederick, the Second of Germany, called "the wonder of the world."

In the same volume we find Schiller's stirring poem. "The Driver"; Thomas Love Peacock's story of Robin Hood and Maid Marian; some of the choicest parts of Dante's "Inferno," including the pathetic story of Francesca of Rimini; and some of the more acceptable portions of Boccaccio's "Decamerone." Here is Bulwer Lytton's account of the death of Bienzi, and Austin Dobson's pretty version of one of the tales of Froissart, and the "Ballad of Chevy Chace" in modern form, and some of Pilpay's fables, and the most interesting parts of the Canterbury Tales, and selections from Conan Doyle's mediæval story, "The White Company," and Dante Rossetti's great poem, "The King's Tragedy" in full, and Longfellow's translation of the tragic poem of Copals de Manrique.

All these are studies and stories of an old world and an old time. But it is simply marvellous to find how interesting they all are when they are presented in this brief and happy chosen way; only the greatest literature has been chosen.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Our military system to be reconstructed and the War Office to be sifted from top to bottom. This was the leading item of the Government programme when the appeal was made to the country a few weeks back. It was generally supposed that as a first step of reform a new War Secretary would be appointed. For whatever has gone wrong in the South African War, writes the "Broad Arrow" Lord Lansdowne has, rightly or wrongly, been held responsible, and the public had made up its mind that he would be removd from his present position. For the moment however it is likely that Lord Lansdowne will remain at Pall Mall. He has, it is said, tendered his resignation more than once, but it was obvious that it could not be accepted under the circumstances. Lord Salisbury was not prepared to dismiss a colleague at the instance of the press, especially when the election was well over. Besides, it will be four months yet before Parliament assembles, and so the army reforms we are promised will be initiated at least by the present Secretary of State. This much being settled we trust that Lord Lansdowne will lose no time in making a beginning. It is not necessary to prepare a scheme which shall only be revealed on the introduction of next years' Army estimates and the items of which must be held as secrets until then. There is no time to waste. Whether or not Lord Lansdowne is to remain War Minister, let him take the task of improving the army in hand without delay. There is no need to await the return of Lord Roberts. We cannot doubt that with Mr. Wyndham on one hand and Lord Wolseley and Sir Evelyn Wood on the other a scheme for increasing and improving the Service is already before him.

Once more the Navy League has discharged a bombshell into our midst. Other navies are putting forward increased programmes. Our own schemes are insufficient, and even these are not properly carried out. Meanwhile another claimant to naval supremacy has arisen, and the universal antipathy of the German people to this country has found expression in the doubling of the fleet, which it will be proposed to increase still further in a few months by 50 per cent., and so on. This last manifesto has fallen rather flat. We are beginning to wish that the Navy League, admirable as are its objects, could manage to temper zeal with discretion. Such statements as that "After holding the command of the sea unchallenged for the better part of a century, Britain has lost it with the silent acquiescence of our rulers" are discredited by the very extravagance of the terms in which they are couched. In naval development, as in other matters, we must proceed upon some settled plan, and for some years past an effort has been made, not altogether without success to keep the British navy up to the standard of the combined strength of her two most formidable rivals. Not even Britain could hope to maintain a fleet as powerful as the combined navies of the world. Yet this is what apparently the Navy League would have us attempt. Happily the leagues of other countries seem not less despondent than our own, and therein must lie our chief consolation.

A commendable suggestion has been put forward that war medals should be more largely worn in private life—out of uniform, that is to say—so that people should recognise the men who have served, and pay to them the consideration that is their due. It would help many an old soldier to employment if he was seen to carry on his breast the scraps of ribbon that bear witness to his deeds, and possibly in fashionable society the veteran officer who was decorated might sometimes find himself less at a disadvantage with younger and showier rivals. No doubt at present medals or ribbons are occasionally seen; as when a pensioner puts them on with his best clothes on Sunday or pay-day, or the old soldier servants of a military club are encouraged to wear them in livery. It is the accepted rule, too, at public dinners or entertainments when Royalty is present that all who have medals and orders should show them at their button-holes. What is wanted is a general and accepted custom, based upon authority, or rather the expressed wish of authority, starting from the Queen herself. Nothing less would make the practice popular, or overcome the somewhat excessive shyness or shamefacedness that, so far, has prevented its adoption.

The correspondent of the "Standard" at Moscow, has lately been reporting some curious circumstances in regard to the movements of Russian troops. When the 3rd Sappers, who had been ordered to China were brought back from Odessa just as they were on the eve of sailing, the general commanding the 27th Infantry Division, which has its head-quarters at Wilna, made a speech of singular character. The Czar he said, had decided to bring the troops back in order that they might be ready to join ths other forces against that foe whom we shall be ordered to meet." Wilna is the chief centre for the defence of the line of the Niemen and it is somewhat remarkable that such a speech should have been made and should have been allowed to be published According to a later report, besides these troops arrested at Odessa, a number of other regiments have been diverted from China and Manchuria, not to the Russo-German frontier, but to the Turkish frontier in Trans-Caucasia. These men to the number of 20,000 were also stopped at Odessa and were despatched by way of Novo Tecberkask and the Georgian military road to the frontier indicated. There seems to have been growing in St. Petersburg a suspicion of the intentions of Germany, and it was reported that Turkey which is largely under German influence was massing her troops on that frontier. The Russian Press has recently been very bitter in its expressions in regard to her Western neighbour, and these movements of Russian troops would seem to indicate that the suspicions are shared by the Russian Government. In any case the facts are noteworthy.

General Baron Alexander Kaulbars, lately appointed to the command of the 2nd Siberian corps of the Russian army recently embodied, is relatively young, having been born in 1844. He was educated at the Nicolas Cavalry School, from which he issued in 1861 as a sub-lieutenant in the old regiment of the Gatschina Guards. He has been a General officer since 1884, and knows Russian Asia well by long service with the troops, and also through having accompanied several reissions in Khanates. In 1872, at the age of twenty-eight, as a lieut.-colonel, he was at the head of a special mission sent to Kashgar, and afterwards had charge of an exploring party in the delta of the Amu-Daria which had for its object to improve the navigation between that river and the sea of Aral. The general served as Bulgarian Minister of War in 1883, and on returning to his own country was commander of brigades and divisions, and finally of the 2nd Cavalry Corps. He has taken part in many campaigns, and was wounded in Asia in 1871. General Sergius Myloff, who commands the new 3rd Siberian Corps, is but little older having been born in 1842. Most of his service has been in the Caucasus, where he has served on the staff, and commanded the 20th Infantry Division. General Vladimir Philipoff, who has received another important command in Russian Asia, has also served much in the Caucasus, and during the campaign of 1877-78 was chief of the staff of the Erivan column. He has filled some diplomatic missions, was a member of the commission for the Delimitation of Eastern Roumelia in 1878, and from 1879 to 1883 was in the diplomatic service of Constantinople.

When the French Chamber resumes its sittings at the beginning of November interpellations are promised having reference to the recent decrees of General Andre, whose action in regard to the system of promotion, of which we gave an account last week, has been severely criticised. The General will also be asked to explain his recent removal of several officers from posts in the Fontainbleau Military School. It is stated that the officers of the school would not tolerate a certain Captain Coblentz, who has left the Saumur Cavalry School at the head of the list, and had recently been cavalry instructor at La Fere. This gentleman is an Israelite, and the gunners at Fontainbleau were not willing to associate with one whom they described as a "dirty Jew." One of them—Major Duval de Graville—went so far as to represent their objection at the Ministry of War and wrote a formal letter to the Minister's secretary. For this act of insubordination he was placed under arrest for a fortnight and then sent in disgrace to an artillery school in the provinces, while six of his comrades at Fontainbleau were removed from their posts at the college. It is stated that the general commanding the school has since sent in his resignation. On the other hand, it has been asserted that Captain Coblentz had old quarrels with the officers at Fontainbleau, and that his appointment was protested against in order to avert further misunderstandings.

One change introduced by General Andre at the school of St. Cyr is much discussed in the French military Press. Hitherto the officers for the cavalry have been selected three months after entering the school, but henceforth they will not be nominated until after twelve months. The "Progress Militaire" considers that the change has only one fault; it does not go far enough. General Andre should suppress the cavalry section altogether. If this were done, the young cavalry officers would only be nominated on completing their course at St Cyr, and would then go to finish their training at Saumur. The "Debats" considers that not sufficient weight is given to the special cavalry training, but the "Progress" contends that the qualities demanded in the infantry and the cavalry are practically the same. Infantry officers must be equally skilled in horsemanship and, therefore, the special cavalry training is only a complement to that given to the infantry.

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THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19th NOVEMBER 1900.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat requires rain. Rapeseed larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Ferozepore.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Beawar.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Amraoti.—Cotton plants ready for picking and arriving in small quantities.

Khamgaon.—Dew fall insufficient.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Dew fall insufficient. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Cotton smaller area sown this year.

Dholera.—Sometimes cloudy.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent. Food grains suffering from want of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapore—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather.

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishig. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts only all over the reporting area. Readings are highest in Central India, the Central Provinces and Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts except at Karwar, Calicut, Cohin, Madras, Trichinopoly, Veraval and Negapatam, where the day temperature is from 1° to 8° below the normal. Nights are unusually hot at Belgaum, Bellary, Ratnagiri, Surat, Sholapur, Malegaon, Khandwa, Rajkot, Dessa, Neemuch, Indore, Ajmere, Jaypore, Delhi and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat and Ahmedabad and the lowest 53° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Ceylon, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·32"), Colombo (1·03") and Madras (1·01"), nearly an inch at Coimbatore, about half an inch at Cuddapah and Negapatam, about a quarter of an inch at Mangalore and very light showers at Trichinopoly.

The weather continues favourable for local showers in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

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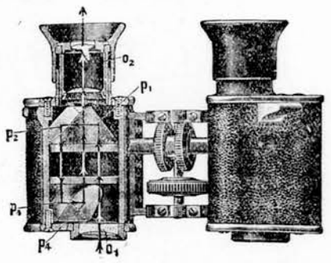
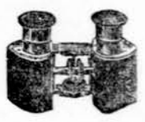


Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

COMPARISON
of
Length and size of Glasses.

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.



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